

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

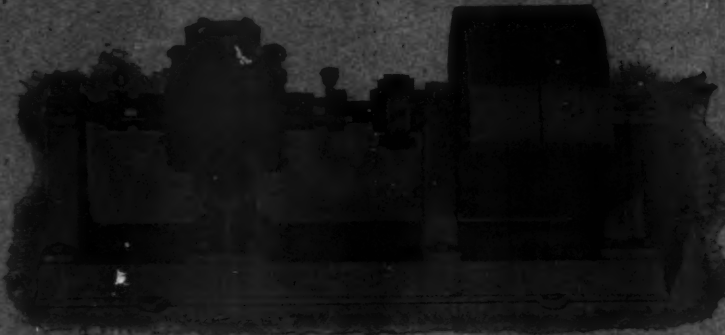
Vol. XXIV.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

No. 6.

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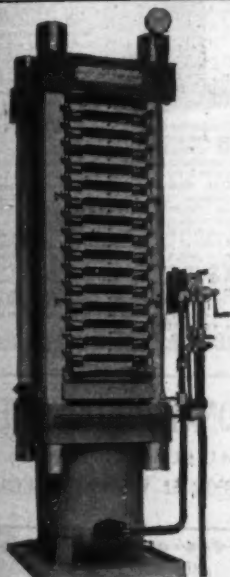
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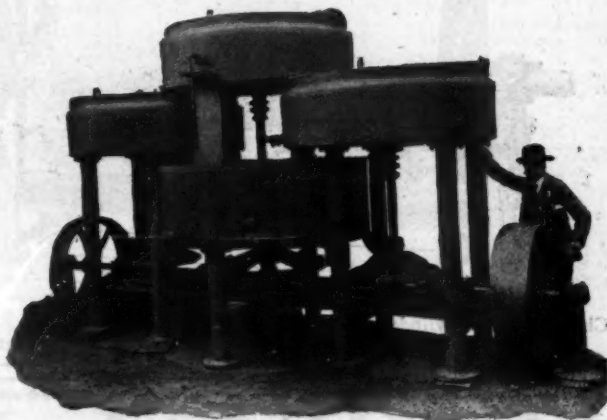
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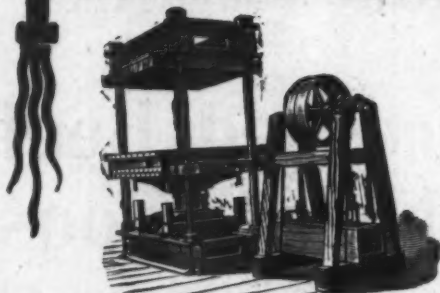
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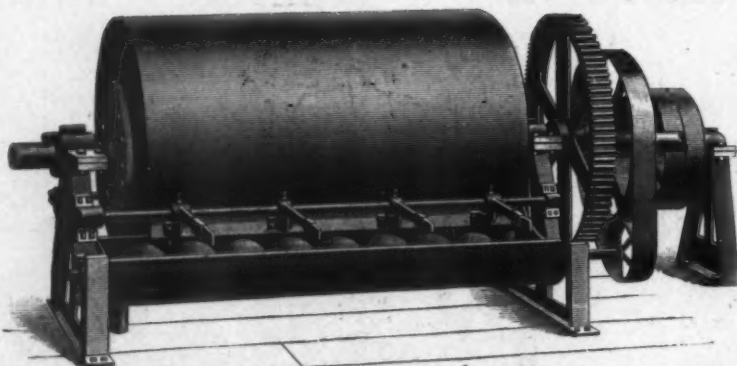
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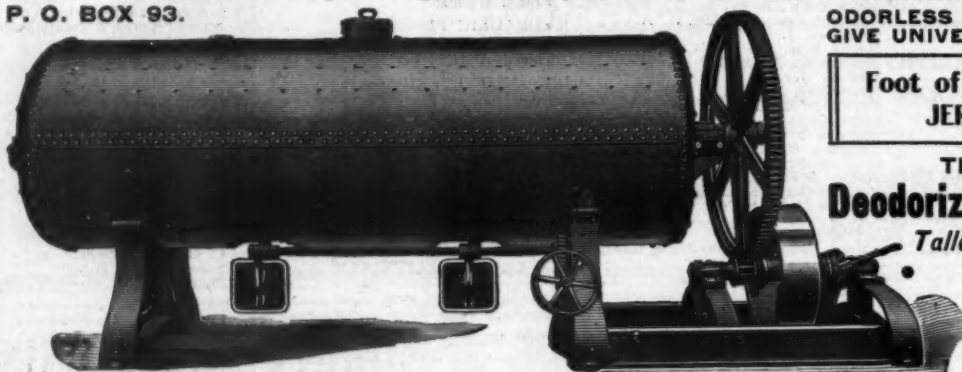
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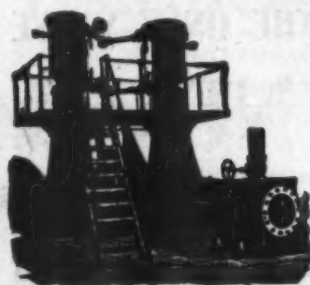
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MOYER WEEKLY NEWS



Smoking a Ham

Is something about which we know but little. But handling the hams from the washing tank to the smoke houses and back again to the packing or shipping room is something of which we have made a study. We are prepared to show you by actual experience figures that the Moyer Ham Tree System will save 75 per cent. of your labor bills and at the same time reduce the shrinkage on your provisions to a minimum.

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A New Chilled Trolley Wheel Has Been Found

More than a year ago, a man walked into our office with a sample of a chilled wheel, for trollies or rollers.

"We're going to sell these chilled wheels to some one trolley maker," he said. "What will you give?"

He wouldn't tell where he found his new process—nor how he made it—simply said: "I found it accidentally."

All right, that was none of our business; we quoted a price, and he took it.

Several months later, some samples came in, the tread or face of the wheels was hard enough, but the castings were poor.

He tried again, and got them right; and we took all he could turn out, and put them on sale. But, people bought them so fast, we

couldn't get enough to advertise.

That was a year ago, now, we have enough, we think, and want everybody to know we have the best chilled-face trolleys made.



We offer 5000 of them at 35 cents each, galvanized. Delivered east of Mississippi River and north of North

Carolina. After they are gone, the price will be 40 cents, Philadelphia.

A chilled wheel, let us say, is a wheel in which the tread has been so made as to be hard enough to turn a file. So hard, that it won't wear "flat," as so many trollies have done in the past.

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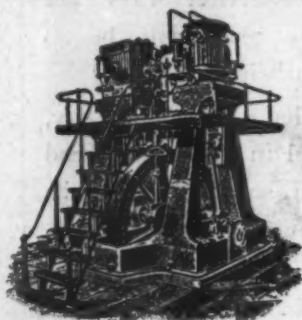
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thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise ar-
ticles are especially welcome. News items, local
newspaper clippings or any information likely
to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

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tional Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

A PACKERS' COMBINE.

To silence our 'phone and to answer in-
quiries we take notice of the following press
telegram from Chicago:

Big Packers' Pool Rumored.

(Special to the New York Times.)

Chicago, Feb. 7.—An unconfirmed rumor
was circulated here to-day to the effect that
Armour & Co., Swift and Company, and Nel-
son Morris & Co., were to pool interests, ag-
gregating \$135,000,000.

The one point upon which the packers are
said to fail to agree is the policy that should
be carried out.

The cause of the meetings during the past
three weeks can be laid to the strong competi-
tion put up by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger,
of New York. This firm, with more than \$40,-
000 capital, entered the local packing field and
have made great inroads into the business of
the three big packing concerns.

Mr. Armour always opposed the trust idea.
Now that he is dead, negotiations have been
reopened. Members of the firms denied to-
night that a combine was planned. Two meet-
ings, it is said, have been held within a week.

Such a combine is impossible. Those who
understand the alignment of the great meat
concerns and the conditions which affect the
trade make such a pool fruitless if it could
be formed. But it could never be formed and
worked. All other trades have an association
for the guidance of each trade upon general
matters; even the live stock men and banks
have their associations. The packers have
never formed an association for the same rea-
sons which will still hold them apart and on in-
dependent lines. Strange as it might seem it is
not to their interests to pool.

The concerns named in the telegram do not
kill above 3,500,000 cattle out of over 9,000,000
killed annually in this country; about 10,000,-
000 hogs out of the 33,000,000 slaughtered
and 6,000,000 out of the 30,000,000 of sheep
killed in this country each year. The rest of
the kill has a wide and various distribution.

The Western packers have as little competi-
tion in the East as they ever had. They have
never been able to sell carcass beef, for in-
stance, in the East within one-quarter of a
cent per pound of what it cost. If they could
not eliminate outside competition by that they
could never do so by combining to raise the
price higher in the face of market conditions.
No power but lower prices can wipe out the
competitor and the packing interests are now
on too low a basis and cannot stand lower
prices, even for belligerent purposes.

They may be advising together in regard
to concerted action against certain legislation
or packinghouse transportation rates and sim-
ilar matters, but hardly on a consolidation
scheme.

The packers cannot even beat back the price
of live stock and must stand and deliver just
like the buyer of one carload must do. No
packers' combine could be a success which
did not include Armour & Co., Swift & Com-
pany, Nelson Morris & Co., the G. H. Ham-
mond Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.,
Cudahy Packing Co., Anglo-American Pack-
ing & Provision Co., Jacob Dold Packing Co.,
Kingan & Co., T. J. Lipton Company, Fowler
Bros., Omaha Packing Co., T. M. Sinclair &
Co., Plankinton Packing Co., International
Packing Co., United Dressed Beef Co., and
fifty other plants of large and smaller dimen-
sions. It is impossible to consolidate these
vast interests which do a business of over
\$1,250,000,000 a year. The leaving of any
of them out would be fatal. Even then the
outside interests would make a dangerous
competitor. It is all bosh.

THE NATIVE HIDE AND DUTY.

Packers' hides have stood as a trade bul-
wark between the dealers in the product of
the American animal and that which a class
of the American manufacturing public would
fetch in here with the help of American legis-
lation, but at the expense of American live
stock. The American packer has always fought
for and insisted upon the duty on hides. His
relative profit has not been any greater by
doing so, because the selling price and the
purchasing price of the hide differ by about
the same per cent., whether the steer is
bought with free port or the tariff price of
hides figured into the market value of his
body. But he does, with the customs fence
up, get his home market for his stuff.

While it is true that the tanner gets his
product cheaper through a free port, it is also
true that our live stock values are stripped to
just that extent. By pulling down the cus-
toms bars we hand over the whole of the
world to foreign hides and limit our own prod-
uct to not only our own country, but to that
territory in a deadly competition. This is
wrong unless we wish to establish the doctrine
that we are a protective country for manufac-
turers and free trade as to producers.

The wool factories are making the same
claim as to wool that the tanners are urging
as to hides. The cattle and sheep industries
are two of our most important ones. The
duty on hides and wool has always given us
at least a whack at our own markets. The

packers have maintained prices and values under this duty and thus added millions to the stockyards value of live stock.

GREYHOUNDS OR FREIGHT BEARERS.

What kind of a ship subsidy, if any, should a nation have? One which simply increases the profits of existing lines to our best paying ports to save them the trouble and expense of paying for their fleet? Or one which encourages the building of a merchant marine to carry our flag and commerce to ports where it does not now pay to send a vessel? If Congress finds that ship subsidies are necessary it should enact legislation which will both build up an American shipbuilding industry and pilot our trade to those ports which are opening up new markets for the world's trade. No other sort of such legislation can be of benefit except to the immediate beneficiaries of it.

We do not see where the subsidizing of existing trans-Atlantic lines will benefit either our shipbuilding aspirations or our commerce in, say, Asia, South Africa and the republics below us.

If jobbing is ever to be stopped, Congressmen should begin it right now by strangling the shipping subsidy at present before Congress.

THE WESTERN CATTLEMEN ASSOCIATED.

The cattle owners of America have troubles of their own which they wish to fan out among themselves, and not have to thrust them upon the attention of the National Association which has to deal with the general live stock interest affecting sheep, hogs and horses, as well as cattle. In order, therefore, to attend to their own special family affairs and therefore not imperil the harmony or strength of the great National Live Stock Association, the Western cattlemen got together on the occasion of the meeting of the convention of the National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake City last month and formed the American Cattle Growers' Association, with headquarters at the Union Stock Yards, Denver, Col. We publish in another place the call for the first convention of this association. This association is composed entirely of trans-Mississippi cattlemen and its membership is made up of individual live stock owners, while the membership of the National Association is made up of associations. This association already has a large membership and its birth completes the family of classified live stock associations in this country.

THE OLEOMARGARINE COMPANY SCORES.

The Capital City Dairy Co., of Columbus, O., won the first bout in the United States Supreme Court at Washington in its appeal from a decision of the courts of Ohio. The court overruled the State's motion to dismiss the appeal. The court elected to hear the case on its merits, to the chagrin of the "Buckeye" attorneys. We may now get a line on State anti-oleomargarine statutes. The dispatch from Washington says:

"The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the butterine case, styled 'The Capital City Dairy Co. vs. the State of Ohio ex. rel. Attorney General.' The court decided to postpone the motion to dismiss and affirm to try the case on its merits. The State of Ohio, through its Attorney General, filed a petition in quo warranto in the Supreme Court of Ohio, containing four charges of wilful violation of as many Ohio laws. The court found the charges to be true. Thereupon the Supreme Court entered a judgment of ouster against the company corporation on April 10, 1900. To this judgment the corporation filed its writ of error in the United States Supreme Court. The defendant in error filed its motion to dismiss the writ of error or affirm the judgment of the Supreme Court of Ohio."

We believe that our highest tribunal will go against these usurping statutes.

BREWERY BEEF.

The foreign extract scientist is, vulgarly speaking, laying for the vegetarian. At the same time is getting near infracting the prohibition plant in the dietetics of the total abstinence following. The brewery chemist has found a similarity between corv and malt—that is, he has found that he can make a beef extract of purely vegetable matter which has the taste and the chemical almitude of the packinghouse extract, which is made from real beef. A Chicago brewery expert discovered this fact first. An English specialist discovered it next. Now, when a German or a French scientist also finds out the fact it ought to be pretty well discovered and finally accepted. Then we shall see the apurious extract and all its fake substitutes masquerading under the real name of the real beef extract. The fact that this new product may be made from the refuse, or residue of the malt tank, of a brewery will not jar any one. The next thing we shall expect will be Hamburger steaks and sausage meats direct from the still and the beer factory.

When this confusion of extracts begins to invade the food market the prohibitionist and the vegetarian will have to forswear all extracts or take them holus bolus with eyes shut and mouth wide open. We had thought that the vegetarian was at heart entrenched beyond the possibility of having to modify the vigor of his abstemiousness. Science, it seems, is determined not to permit even the vegetarian to become an exception to the rule unless he abstains from all soups and extracts of whatever name and nature.

Let the beer beef extract come on and fetch with it the compressed malt steak and the residue roast. These and "Canos" will make a queer bill of fare filled with shudders and mysterious things.

New Hide and Cattle Duties.

Minister Hart informs the State Department that Colombia will levy a new import duty of 3 pesos (\$1.20 American gold) on hides, 4 pesos (\$1.60 American gold) on goat hides, and 20 pesos (\$8.00 American gold) per head on cattle. These new tariff duties will be collected on and after March 1.

MILK BUTTER AND FAT BUTTER.

The New York "Sun" in an able and incisive editorial in its issue of Jan. 22 says:

"The Grout bill for the protection of the butter makers and the confusion of the oleomargarine makers has stirred up the powerful interests into whose pockets some of the oleomargarine money goes. Last week the national convention of the Live Stock Association meeting at Salt Lake City, agreed upon a petition of remonstrance against the Grout bill to the United States Senate. The petitioners, or memorialists, say that the Live Stock Association consists of 126 associations engaged in raising and selling live stock and having an aggregate capital of \$600,000,000; that the passage of the bill would end the domestic demand for oil of oleo, of which 24,000,000 lbs. were used in making oleomargarine in 1890; and that in the same year the oleomargarine manufacturers used 31,000,000 lbs. of neutral lard, the domestic demand for which will also be stopped if the Grout bill becomes a law. The speech describing the relation of the movement against oleomargarine to various other industries, made on Tuesday by Col. John F. Hobbs, of New York, had in it a lot of food for reflection:

"If the assault of butter upon oleomargarine is successfully carried into national legislation it will spring into existence the first born of a family of pernicious statutes which will strangle competition and hinder trade in more things than one.

"The silk manufacturer will have the precedent and the license to jump upon the cotton farmer by asking that mercerized cotton shall not feel like nor look like silk, even though the appearance and wearing quality of the cotton fabrics so treated is heightened. The killing of the mercerized cotton industry would also give the caustic soda industry a knockout blow. The manufacturer of woolsens, being also affected, may join the silk man in his action. In the contest the manufacturer of commercial "spun" silk, a compound fabric of silk and wool, might also be cracked. The lard men may ask for the annihilation of lardine, cottolene, compound lard or any other substance which has the form and appearance of lard, and which may be sold by unscrupulous people as lard. The cane sugar man will have the right to ask for the execution of glucose, which, though sweet, differs from sugar more than oleomargarine does from butter. The olive oil manufacturer and importer will have the legal right and precedent to ask for the squelching of cotton oil, which is a chemical equivalent to and a commercial substitute for the oil of the olive. Every other edible oil man will have the privilege to get every other similitude by the ear and figuratively chew it off. Industries may kill industries ad libitum and ad infinitum.

"The imagination may look out and complete the mortuary list if butter succeeds in its efforts at such startling class legislation."

"Finally the live stock men protest solemnly against the passage of the Grout bill or any other legislation calculated to ruin a great industry, and to deprive not only the working classes but others of a cheap, wholesome, nutritious and acceptable article of food."

"The memorial has a reasonable sound, however interested are the motives of the signers. The principle of the original Oleomargarine act, passed in the first consulship of Grover Cleveland, and the principle of all similar legislation proposed or enacted by Congress or the State Legislatures, is vicious and indefensible. It is the use of the taxing power to cripple or injure one industry for the benefit of another. A great hullabaloo is made about the public health, but behind all the virtuous prattle and sterna denunciation is the purpose of the makers of one article to get the better of the makers of a rival article. In the name of the beloved public, the milk-butter man is coddled by the Government and the fat-butter man is persecuted.

"Legislation of this sort is paternalistic, vexatious and unjust."

A GREAT LIVE STOCK AND PACKING CENTER.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

The emigrant who beat westward from Castle Garden to Chicago and thence to the prairies in "tourist" cars hitched on behind freight trains and later to passenger trains, or overland in the prairie schooner remembers only Council Bluffs, on the Iowa bank of the Missouri river and Omaha, then a dirty, rowdy town just across the same river on the opposite side in Nebraska. Very few then had a kind word to leave behind for either place, but now praises are many for the modern city of Omaha, which has outgrown its pioneer clothes and bad character.

Couldn't Believe His Own Eyes.

The early settler who now rolls East in a palace car on the Burlington road is inclined to look at his timetable, pull out his watch, imagine his train is late and ask "What city is this? Am I on the wrong train?" and then distend his pupils through his astonishment when the gentlemanly conductor calls out "Omaha! Grand Union Depot! Omaha!" The returned opulent tourist from the Far West looks again upon the huge buildings and at the up-to-date evidences of hustling enterprise

A Long Three Blocks.

"Hotel Paxton," called the trolley conductor. "That's mine," he exclaimed in a startled sort of way. "But, gee whis! ain't it a whopper! Wonder where's the little thing Steiner used to run?"

"Ever been to South Omaha?" he asked.

"Yes," I replied.

"Mind walking over there with me?"

"Not on your life," I replied.

"Why?"

"Four miles and city all the way."

"Is that so? Thought it was just down town a few blocks," he said.

The half hour ride served to give the eye which cared to look around much food for reflection; and especially so if the observer was along that road thirty or forty years ago.

Will Lose the Trail.

Finally my companion turned to me and said:

"If this town keeps growing and stretching out over the plains of Nebraska we stockmen'll lose the trail."

South Omaha! That burg makes the eyes

didn't know exactly when the South Omaha Stock Yards were established, but you may judge his surprise when General Manager W. J. C. Kenyon swung his hands around the compass and said:

Only Seventeen Years Old.

"These yards are only seventeen years old. In the spring of 1884 the area you now see was simply a cluster of farms. On it has been built up one of the best appointed and most commodious stockyards, five mammoth packinghouses and several smaller enterprises, through which employment is given to a large number of people, created a town which, starting as a village, has grown into a thriving city of over 26,000 inhabitants, all of whom, directly or indirectly, derive their income from these industries which have grown in importance until ranking third in the list of packing centers of the world. This showing exceeds that of any other center of this kind at the same period of its existence, but, as compared with its almost limitless possibilities develops the fact that it is still in its infancy.

"With a natural location unequaled by any other point in this great country as central for receiving all kinds of live stock, or the raw material, and as a distributing point for both the product of this industry and for feeders to the great corn belt of the Central West



SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

about him and mutters, "Well! I'll swear! It's no use hunting for anybody or anything. I thought it was Chicago. I can hardly believe this is Omaha, but guess it is as I've got to get off for a day and look around."

He Had Heard About Omaha.

I was on the train with the fellow who felt the above surprise. He had heard a good deal about Omaha and read about it, but he had always unconsciously measured the city by the mental dimensions left in him when he passed that way "in the sixties." My fellow passenger had been to the big live stock convention at Salt Lake City and was himself a stock owner in the Far Northwest. He had no particular business at Omaha. He was just swinging around the cattle compass. He would visit Chicago also, and other live stock centers before reaching his distant home again. His stock had always been sold by commission merchants so he had no need for travel.

of a live stockman bulge and makes his heart beat. The silent smoke rising from the platoon of tall stacks from the huge abattoirs, meat and provision factories of Cudahy, Swift, Armour, Hammond and the Omaha Packing Company tell of the energy beneath which helps to make the market for Western products and develops the great ranches of our range country.

Miles of Amazement.

The miles of refrigerator and stock cars which are packed about the bending tracks in the big stockyards district and the multitudinous stock pens which honeycomb the vast area of the Union Stock Yards complete the great forces which built up Omaha, South Omaha and the great West.

These things amazed the affluent returned "emigrant tourist" who came East to see what had happened on the old trail since he was on it full thirty-three years ago. He

it enjoys facilities not found elsewhere; and which have been the secret of its rapid strides into prominence. Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, the four leading corn-producing states of the West, surround this common center and find a market here for their finished stock while it is at the same time the nearest great market to the ranges of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Indian Territory, which furnish yearly almost unlimited supplies of both cattle and sheep to be either slaughtered here, if in condition, or to be fitted for the block by feeders in this corn belt.

"These four great corn feeding states all look to this market for their supplies of feeding cattle, which are furnished to them for feeding purposes in unlimited quantities by the great western and northwestern ranges, which also furnish the killers in the fall with vast numbers of fat cattle. Results from

the small start made years ago have fully repaid the faith of the originators and have proved to the most skeptical that this will prove the future great market of the West and Northwest.

A Great Capacity.

"The present capacity of the yards is estimated at 620 cars of cattle, 15,000 head, 375 cars of hogs, 25,000 head, 70 double decks of sheep, 15,000 head, and 50 cars of horses, 1,000 head. Fully eighty acres are now covered with pens, barns, sheds and other buildings requisite for carrying on the business, while fully twenty acres more are graded and are being covered rapidly with pens and sheds. The whole is surrounded by a network of tracks and switches, which tracks are owned by the stockyards company, who, with their own locomotives and train crews, handle all of the stock, both coming in and going out, as well as all of the stockyards and packing-house supplies and product which insures the most careful and satisfactory service.

Careful With Sheep.

"We look carefully after the sheep industry. Our great sheep barn when completed increased our sheep business 300 per cent. The barn is fireproof and covers 50,000 square feet. It easily accommodates 15,000 sheep at a time. It is complete for handling sheep under one roof, has scales, sorting pens, feed station, well lighted and has vitrified brick floor. It is built for handling sheep on the rapid transit order. The city water mains run through the place and the Missouri river flows into every stall and pen through its own stop-cock and trough.

Boarding the Live Stock.

"The stockyards company cares for the stock from the time of arrival until disposed of, either sold or loaded out, their care including the handling, watering, feeding and weighing. Thus every shipper is assured of the best of treatment whether he accompanies his consignment or not. No charge whatever is made for the use of the yards and one charge for weighing, usually called yardage, covers the whole cost to the shipper, no matter how long his stock may remain on the market, and the weighing charge is only collected when the stock is sold, so that if it is shipped from this market to some other by him, the only expense to be incurred here is for such an amount of feed as may be given to the stock by his orders; this is of big advantage to western shippers especially, giving them an opportunity to try two markets without additional expense. All through billed stock receives the same care and attention from the company's employees as though locally billed.

When stock is sold weighing charges are as follows:

Cattle	per head	25c
Calves	per head	10c
Sheep	per head	5c
Hogs	per head	8c

Feed charges are as follows:

Hay	per cwt.	80c
Corn	per bu.	60c
Oats	per bu.	60c

An Astonished Man.

As Mr. Kenyon's descriptive tongue went on my companion from the Northwest stared at me in amazement and seeming mental distress. Finally he broke in:

"This beats me. I can't tell the boys all that out there. They'll be calling me the biggest liar west o' th' Missouri river. Let's have a drink," he pleaded.

That took us through from the big brick annex containing the executive offices of the Union Stock Yards Company into the new and commodious Dining Hall Hotel which is newly furnished and conducted on the European plan under the direction of the management of the Stock Yards Company.

A preliminary washing of the dust out of

the throat "where stockmen drown that last remark" and then a "stunt" at the dining table with the inevitable chaser showed the returned "tourist" what a numerous and a busy lot these stockyards people were who "boiled in and out by the scores and hundreds for a bite and a word."

A Big Record.

While waiting our turn to be served by the attentive waiters during the rush of the busy hour my companion carefully glanced through the compact and interesting report for 1900, compiled by Mr. J. C. Sharp, the company's painstaking and industrious secretary. He ran across the following data, which summed up the business of this seventeen-year-old corporate child:

The South Omaha Stock Yards received during 1900 a total of 823,207 head of cattle, 2,200,926 hogs and 1,276,775 sheep, besides its big business done in horses and mules. Of the above totals there were utilized for city use and South Omaha packing 540,502 head of cattle, 2,188,612 hogs and 710,777 sheep.

The steady growth of Omaha as a live stock market and packing center cannot be better told than by the following record of the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep per year for the seventeen years from 1884 to 1900 inclusive:

Years.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884.....	88,603	3,686	5,593
1885.....	116,963	162,524	19,484
1886.....	148,515	447,019	41,490
1887.....	239,377	1,056,524	79,422
1888.....	355,923	1,262,647	172,138
1889.....	473,094	1,224,691	162,517
1890.....	615,337	1,702,723	153,873
1891.....	601,002	1,537,387	169,805
1892.....	755,059	1,613,384	188,588
1893.....	552,456	1,406,461	262,273
1894.....	821,512	1,932,677	243,945
1895.....	596,103	1,186,726	204,870
1896.....	598,578	1,216,370	358,005
1897.....	810,949	1,610,981	627,160
1898.....	812,244	2,101,387	1,085,136
1899.....	837,563	2,216,482	1,086,319
1900.....	828,204	2,202,926	1,276,775

Total..... 9,529,482 22,872,585 6,117,463

Besides these the stock yards handled 197,443 horses and mules during the same period.

The value of the live stock handled last year by the Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha was as follows: Cattle, \$32,200,300; hogs, \$29,602,356; sheep, \$5,097,500; horses, etc., \$2,035,685. Total valuation of live stock handled by this progressive company during 1900 was, \$68,935,841.

They Built Omaha.

How much these Union Stock Yards have done to build up Omaha and South Omaha, as well as the country around and back of them, is amply shown by the above facts, and the fact that a city of 26,000 people at South Omaha is dependent upon these yards. The immense packinghouses "within the gates" evidence the practical utilization of the stock arriving. The further fact that these food factories take fully 90 per cent. of the abattoir stock arriving establish their importance and value to Omaha and Northwestern prosperity.

Five Great Energies.

The G. H. Hammond Company began business in 1884 with the birth of the stockyards. The present immense pile of acres of brick buildings grew from a modest frame plant built by the stockyards for the company. The Cudahy Packing Company came, and from a small beginning built and built and built until the concern now does an estimated turn over of \$50,000,000 worth of business per year. In fact, the Cudahy company has done the following business: Daily capacity, 9,000 hogs, 2,500 cattle and 3,500 sheep. In 1897 the Cudahy plants slaughtered 979,074 hogs, 350,619 cattle and 325,510 sheep.

The plants of this company sit on 50 acres of ground, have 90 acres of floor space and have a cold storage area of 40 acres.

The total distributive sales of the houses

was \$30,000,000. The packinghouse payroll is \$2,225,000, and the office payroll \$250,000 annually. The company employs nearly 4,000 people in the packinghouses, 200 in the general offices, has 70 salesmen and 55 branch houses, besides 65 consignees. The Cudahy house shipped 2,500 cars in a twelve-month; made nearly 30,000,000 pounds of soap, 25,000 boxes chewing gum per day, has 800 refrigerator cars, made 10,000,000 tins canned meats, 2,100,000 tins and oil cans of lard, 22,000 barrels pork, 20,000 barrels beef, 35,000,000 pounds lard, 100,000,000 pounds salted meats, 60,000,000 pounds smoked meats, 10,000,000 pounds sausages, 2,000,000 pounds glue.

The above does not include Kansas City area.

The Omaha Packing Company (Viles & Robbins) put its finger in the pie and added another huge pile of buildings to packertown, and added its giant arm to further make South Omaha famous as a packinghouse center. It at once took its place as one of the city's permanent institutions and its great nerves, and has prospered with the growth of the business of the Union Stock Yards.

As each new concern took its place in the stockyards area and pushed its smokestacks into the air, the receipts of live stock at that center shot up.

Swift and Company put down a peg and built one of the biggest of the notable packing plants which have built up this place. The Swift enterprise and methods followed, and their enormous output justified the esteem this big company had of South Omaha as a packing center.

Then Armour & Co. lit on the mound which their huge pile of buildings supplanted. This concern built at South Omaha the most complete, compact and modern plant of the big quintet there. It is claimed for it that it is the most perfect plant in this country. It is a monument to building and equipment skill. When its full capacity is utilized, South Omaha will feel a new bulge, and find that there are more people about. I understand that nearly 4,000 carloads of earth were hauled away before the hill was gone and the level ground was ready for the foundations of the big house. Ask Simpson about that dirt moving job, which took much of two years to accomplish.

Was He Dreaming?

"Say!" exclaimed my amazed companion, "I ain't dreaming, am I?"

"No; I reckon not. You'll find everything about here real!" I offered to suggest.

"Well, who done all this?" he inquired.

"Why, the predecessors of these fellows, and they themselves to a greater extent.

"W. A. Paxton, president of Union Stockyards Company of South Omaha; P. A. Valentine, vice-president; J. C. Sharp, secretary and treasurer; W. J. C. Kenyon, general manager, and James L. Paxton, general superintendent. They are the responsible 'ducks' for it all," I answered.

"Are you going to write about this in The National Provisioner?" he asked quizzically, "and tell the whole thing?"

"Just as sure as I get to my office and can hold a quill," I replied.

Would Show Them the Story.

"Then I want you to send me your paper. Here's a year's pay for it. I'll just show your piece to the boys. Maybe they'll believe it if they see it in print. You bet I ain't goin' to be gayed for a ringer for tellin' it off-hand. Not me!"

There it is. There is the story of South Omaha as a packing center. The whole truth is not told, but enough is to show the importance of the place and of the great northwestern country which surrounds and made it.

THE EFFECT OF VICTORIA'S DEATH UPON OUR TRADE.

The death of Queen Victoria has very little effect upon the meat, provision and allied trades in America. While the internal trade of the United Kingdom was measurably paralyzed through the nation's great sorrow and the incidences usual thereto our own industrial and commercial activity was not affected any more than it would be by an ordinary national holiday. This is not from any lack of respect for the sorrow of our kinsmen or sympathy with them, but because our greatest activity now is in our domestic trade.

A representative of The National Provisioner interviewed many of the prominent members of the New York Produce Exchange and to each put this question:

"What reflex effect did the death of Queen Victoria have upon American trade?" The general reply was:

"None."

Some members preferred not to have their views quoted for business reasons.

Mr. Gledhill, representing co-operative enterprise and other provision interests in Europe, said:

"I cannot notice any appreciable effect; not more than we feel for a day when an annual holiday comes around. The fact is that the American domestic trade is now of more importance than the export trade at present prices. Europeans either cannot or will not pay present prices, and the industrial condition in this country is so substantial that Americans are taking most of the stuff at better prices for home use. Half or a quarter cent per pound makes very little difference over here, while that difference on the other side either makes or kills trade."

A representative of Fowler Bros. said:

"The European trade in our line is flat and dull just now, so much so that the death of Her Majesty would not affect the trade of this side of the water very much. Prices of provisions on this side are too high for the European market, but as the American demand is excellent for home consumption attention is naturally directed to the home market. The greatest trouble is to get enough suitable live stock at a proper price for factory purposes. The consumptive demand here for the product is greater than ever and at a price which Europeans will not move the stuff. You can readily see from the above that the sad event in Britain affected us very little in a trade sense."

Mr. D. C. Link said:

"I have noticed no appreciable effect. Of course, it naturally affects the local movements of things in England, but on the present basis of our trade and its dullness in export demand we would not be affected by events on the other side. Our market is above the price which European inquiries offer. No, I cannot see any effect worth noticing."

Mr. Hamilton said:

"A series of events and ceremonials which follows the death of a sovereign somewhat stills local trade where the event occurs. I should think, therefore, that trade throughout the British Isles would feel the Queen's death in more ways than one, but it seems to have had no effect on our trade over here. That is due to the fact that our domestic market being the more active and the more profitable we are giving that market our attention. The fact is that our people are getting more prosperous and buying more; most of the output of the factories is needed to supply the increased home consumption. The big grain crops at good prices have put millions of dollars into the pockets of Western farmers. Ten cents a pound for a 10,000,000-bale cotton

crop has put an extra \$100,000,000 or more of money over the usual price of cotton into the pockets of Southern farmers. Good and well-sustained prices for live stock have cleaned the cattle ranches of mortgages and left the stock growers in a healthful financial mood and condition. All of these things combined have furnished the reasons and the sinews for a bigger home consumption and a wider and healthier domestic demand. These conditions and the general shortage of supply over demand have lifted and held prices above the bids of the foreign trade which wishes and hopes to do business with us on a lower price basis. The general slowness and stagnation of the foreign trade is no better seen than in the fact that so important and far-reaching an event as the Queen's death had so little effect upon our general trade. We did not feel the event from a business standpoint on 'Change.'

Secretary Sam Weil, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., said:

"In a business way we have not felt any unfavorable trade results from the Queen's death. That is because there is no foreign trade of consequence moving to be affected by it. We can't get together with the other side on prices. We can't sell any cheaper and they seem to feel that they cannot buy any higher than at the low price they offer, so price has our foreign trade at a dead standstill and no further event is needed to make it any more so. I should think that the textile trade in Great Britain would feel Her Majesty's death sorely, as everything in England was shut down for the events which followed; gayeties stopped and mourning goods took the place of other textile fabrics for a while. Quotations on 'Change and stocks moved about as usual. Whatever orders held off for a day or so on account of closing of banks and changes on the other side were put in the next day just as such things are done on usual European holidays."

President Ike Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co., said:

"I can see no trade effect over here due to the Queen's death. Trade with that side can't be killed by any other event dearer than present market prices over there have already killed it. However sad the Queen's death may be from a public standpoint, it has not affected our trade one way or the other as far as I can see. Their prices over there are simply too low for our products at the price it costs us to make them."

The representative of the American Cotton Oil Company said:

"No, I can't see any effect upon our trade one way or the other. The simple proposition our trade has faced for some time is this: We can't sell stock on foreign orders at the present price in New York and the foreigners won't pay that price we ask. That is the real reason for stock not being sold. We'd like to sell at the present or a higher price, but we simply can't and the buyer abroad just won't pay it. Until the buyer and the seller can get nearer together stocks will have to be held and will unavoidably accumulate. Price is the only thing which will move stock, and at present the foreign buyer and American seller are too far apart for Queen Victoria's death or any other event to stagnate our foreign trade more than it now is. So the market is not affected."

Other leading produce and provision concerns' representatives spoke in the same strain.

The above interviews disclose the happy fact of the growing internal prosperity and solidity of our country as a business community, and that we are evolving our great industrial strength from our own activity and carefulness. If this building-up can be maintained without a rush into a boom and over speculation the commercial strength which we are now creating and husbanding will last far into this century. With good and safe statesmanship at Washington we should maintain our lead for all time.

ADDITIONAL DECEMBER EXPORTS.

Following are the additional exports of provisions for December as reported by the Treasury Department:

Sheep.—December, 1899, 11,089, value \$70,248; December, 1900, 18,216, value \$121,121. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 150,824, value \$861,337; twelve months 1900, 148,391, value \$900,734.

Bones, Hoofs and Horns.—December, 1899, value \$16,706; December, 1900, value \$22,632. For twelve months ending December, 1899, value \$191,474; twelve months 1900, value \$218,915.

Eggs.—December, 1899, 429,925 dozen, value \$86,428; December, 1900, 263,246 dozen, value \$58,424. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 4,595,904 dozen, value \$816,855; twelve months 1900, 5,937,032 dozen, value \$1,000,139.

Glue.—December, 1899, 188,383 lbs., value \$18,858; December, 1900, 168,143 lbs., value \$15,444. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 2,403,791 lbs., value \$229,815; twelve months 1900, 2,365,457 lbs., value \$224,809.

Grease.—December, 1899, value \$236,573; December, 1900, value \$268,228. For twelve months ending December, 1899, value \$2,746,691; twelve months 1900, value \$3,376,198.

Hides and Skins.—December, 1899, 635,464 lbs., value \$68,775; December, 1900, 895,845 lbs., value \$88,655. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 7,514,483 lbs., value \$769,927; twelve months 1900, 10,635,394 lbs., value \$1,051,435.

Cottonseed Oil Cake and Oil-Cake Meal.—December, 1899, 163,572,097 lbs., value \$1,594,938; December, 1900, 204,385,465 lbs., value \$2,160,184. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 1,174,206,489 lbs., value \$10,566,074; twelve months 1900, 1,137,900,621, value \$11,895,712.

Lard Oil.—December, 1899, 84,229 gals., value \$38,853; December, 1900, 71,871 gals., value \$41,632. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 1,046,470 gals., value \$462,441; twelve months 1900, 692,265 gals., value \$367,122.

Cottonseed Oil.—December, 1899, 6,538,519 gals., value \$1,856,938; December, 1900, 6,168,279 gals., value \$2,044,627. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 49,969,420 gals., value \$12,476,135; twelve months 1900, 44,536,867 gals., value \$15,051,240.

Miscellaneous Beef.—December, 1899, 445,227 lbs., value \$39,853; December, 1900, 112,510 lbs., value \$8,834. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 2,451,381 lbs., value \$212,640; twelve months 1900, 1,415,851 lbs., value \$122,122.

Canned Pork.—December, 1899, 786,188 lbs., value \$57,583; December, 1900, 739,843 lbs., value \$61,332. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 3,570,524 lbs., value \$270,577; twelve months 1900, 9,368,005 lbs., value \$744,197.

Fresh Pork.—December, 1899, 3,399,630 lbs., value \$227,831; December, 1900, 4,759,199, value \$363,016. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 34,041,243 lbs., value \$2,334,826; twelve months 1900, 25,576,765 lbs., value \$1,987,566.

Salted Pork.—December, 1899, 14,471,150 lbs., value \$886,586; December, 1900, 14,074,626 lbs., value \$1,024,321. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 137,573,905 lbs., value \$7,996,794; twelve months 1900, 140,915,057 lbs., value \$9,380,615.

Poultry and Game.—December, 1899, value \$29,211; December, 1900, value \$182,793. For twelve months ending December, 1899, value \$236,322; twelve months 1900, value \$679,440.

Sausage and Sausage Meats.—December, 1900, 455,720 lbs., value \$38,367. Twelve months ending December, 1900, 5,867,982 lbs., value \$543,804.

Sausage Casings.—December, 1899, value \$214,788; December, 1900, value \$218,720. For twelve months ending December, 1899, value \$1,899,154; twelve months 1900, value \$2,931,003.

Cottonseed.—December, 1899, 5,917,328 lbs., value \$39,743; December, 1900, 4,123,218 lbs., value \$37,668. For twelve months ending December, 1899, 44,490,156 lbs., value \$254,814; twelve months 1900, 47,849,909 lbs., value \$382,526.

Soap.—December, 1899, value \$162,071; December, 1900, value \$145,553. For twelve months ending December, 1899, value \$1,772,936; twelve months 1900, value \$1,679,074.

Wool.—December, 1899, value \$96,223; December, 1900, value \$126,038. For twelve months ending December, 1899, value \$1,231,686; twelve months 1900, value \$1,429,733.

FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

(By Weddell & Co.)

We conclude in this issue our review of the frozen meat trade, compiled and written by Messrs. W. Weddell & Co., of London.

Live Cattle and Sheep.

The tendency of the trade in live cattle and sheep to gradually diminish in volume was unexpectedly accentuated during 1900 by the enforced stoppage of the export trade from the Argentine Republic. The reduction of 8,370 cattle and 224,933 sheep from the quantities imported during the previous year necessarily had a very important effect upon values of home-fed stock, and also upon the higher qualities of imported dead meat. Whether or not the South American live cattle trade will be resumed in the near future seems doubtful, though strong efforts are likely to be made to secure this end. To all appearance the demand for live foreign cattle and sheep is steadily falling off in this country, as the trade in refrigerated and frozen meats from the various sources of supply becomes more firmly established.

The imports into Great Britain of live animals were as follows:

	1891.	1896.	1900.
Live cattle.....	314,902	393,054	350,209
United States.....	108,289	101,656	104,328
Canada			
Australasian Colo- nies		32	
River Plate	4,180	66,031	38,562
Other countries....	80,036	1,780	2,035
Totals	507,407	562,553	495,134
Live sheep.....	1891.	1896.	1900.
United States.....	10,537	266,760	142,915
Canada	31,633	83,767	35,663
Australasian Colo- nies		518	
River Plate	20,911	339,381	178,969
Other countries....	281,423	79,166	25,285
Totals	344,504	769,592	382,822

Freight.

The number of vessels at the end of 1900 specially fitted for the frozen meat trade marks a slight reduction from that of a year ago; but their capacity has been increased in several cases, and the new steamers added to the list possess such large carrying capacities that the total space in the 131 vessels now available is estimated at equivalent to 6,710,990 x 56-lb. carcasses. This compares with 138 vessels having an aggregate capacity of 6,753,800 x 56-lb. carcasses in December, 1899. The "Hinemoa," which was the last of the sailing vessels specially fitted for the trade, has been dismantled; there now remains only one sailer, the "Timaru," which is being used as a store hulk at Durban.

The most recent returns from Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Austria and other continental countries indicate a continuous shrinkage in their home-production of beef and mutton in relation to the population. Nevertheless, there is no sign yet of the opening up of any of these markets to colonial produce.

Turning to the United States, the live stock conditions there ought to favor a maintenance of values there; to foreshadow shorter supplies, and there a hardening market for United States live cattle and beef.

It is sufficient to note that prices in Chicago have been comparatively high of late, and are not unlikely to remain so. South American shipments of chilled beef even if successful commercially cannot seriously affect North American supplies for a long time to come.

Colonial supplies cannot well be heavy in the coming year. The Australian drought, unfortunately, is only partially broken; and, as, in any case, time must be allowed for the flocks and herds to recover from the tremendous losses of the past three years, the probability is that exports in 1901 will fall short of those of last year. In New Zealand the

stock of sheep has remained stationary since 1896, and the increase in cattle has been unimportant. The present season, too, is reported to be unusually backward. It would, therefore, appear as if no immediate extension in the output of the freezing works in New Zealand can be looked for. Reports from the Argentine point to a full supply of cattle and sheep being available, though possibly the quality of the latter may not immediately recover from the effects of the recent floods. The larger number of vessels being put into this branch of the trade will doubtless enable shippers to further increase their output. Freezing works are contemplated at two new centers (Bahia Blanca and La Plata), but they can only be very partially operative during 1901.

On the whole, therefore, supplies from home, colonial and foreign sources in the immediate future will probably not show much, if any, increase over those of last year.

So far as the demand for frozen meats is concerned, the probabilities are that the comparatively high prices now ruling may check the retail consumption; and, although colonial supplies in the immediate future are likely to fall short of market requirements, it is not improbable that the effect of such scarcity—at least in the case of mutton and lamb—has already been largely discounted in the prices now ruling. There is, however, room for some further improvement in beef values, unless exports from the River Plate prove to be excessive.

The general trade of the country is still fairly good in most branches, and, at the time of writing, there are no labor troubles of any importance in sight; but retailers of meat are not prospering at present, owing to the high prices ruling in the wholesale market.

The South African market gives promise of continuing to absorb considerable quantities of beef and mutton from Australia.

PHILIPPINE TRADE UNDER UNCLE SAM.

The War Department (Division of Insular Affairs) has published a statement of trade and commerce with the Philippines for the year ending June 30, 1900.

The total imports into the Philippines for the year under American rule amounted to \$23,039,587, or an average of \$1,919,965 per month. The last year for which official statistics are available while these islands were still under Spain shows that a total import trade of \$17,039,044 was done. We thus increased our new possession's import trade by \$6,000,543, or about 35 per cent.

Of the above total for 1900 the Government's report says:

"Canned meats for the month of January, 1900, were received as follows: From Hong Kong, 49,320 lbs.; from England, 31,668 lbs.; from the United States direct, 30,000 lbs.; from Spain, 5,169 lbs.; from Germany, 4,270 lbs. From the best information at hand 30,000 lbs. of canned meats from Hong Kong came originally from the United States, placing the United States at the head of the list with 60,000 lbs."

There was sent in a total of \$446,410 worth of provisions (comprising meat and dairy products). Of this amount the United States last year only sent \$54,440 worth.

While the annual average exports from the Philippines under Spain during the years 1880-1894 was \$20,526,961; the exports from these islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$21,766,440, an increase of \$1,239,479 over the period of Castilian rule, and that, too, in spite of our war with our new tallow colored "citizens."

When peace is restored and commercial activity sets in, backed by industrial revival, the export and the import trade of the Philippines should considerably increase.

A MEAT MAN IS BANK PRESIDENT.

Mr. T. A. Adams, president of Adams & Co., 102 Barclay street, and of Adams Bros. Co., 39 Gansevoort street, West Washington Market, was at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gansevoort Bank unanimously elected president of the bank. The board paid itself a compliment and gained both confidence and strength in the direction of its affairs by placing Mr. Adams at its head. Swift & Company, the great Chicago packing concern, discovered and appreciated the ability and judgment of T. Albeus Adams when, more than twelve years ago, that company made him their general Eastern manager. He built every day until after more than a decade of such service he resigned to start for himself as T. A. Adams & Co. This firm was enlarged to Adams & Co. with him at its head, and finally the corporation of the Adams Bros. Company was formed to handle certain lines of the extending business which Mr. Adams' enterprise was developing.

Adams & Co. chiefly handle the products of the Omaha Packing Company in the Eastern territory.

President Adams, of the Gansevoort Bank, is used to handling finances and he has had fifteen or more years of eminent success at it. Besides, he is affable, clear-sighted, quick, young and full of magnetic energy.

It is stated that other bank interests in the city have purchased stock of the Gansevoort Bank; in fact, the majority of its stock, hence the associated aid of these affiliated banks will add strength and cash when needed for its customers. It is contemplated to choose a new Board of Directors at an early meeting. Improvements will be made to the building.

While Mr. Adams was formally elected on Thursday, his election as president of the bank was decided upon a week before that date and this fact was allowed to be generally known. This announced intention had its immediate effect upon the bank's affairs. During the week intervening between the confirming of the rumor that he would be elected president of the bank and the day when he was officially placed at the bank's head its deposits increased \$200,000, and the bank's shares rose 40 points in the market. That alone tells of the confidence in Mr. Adams.

The policy of the Gansevoort Bank from now on will be a progressive one and shaped especially for the convenience of the meat and provision trade.

The National Provisioner congratulates both President Adams and the Gansevoort Bank upon this coming together of two good things.

BELGIAN DEMAND FOR POULTRY-PLUCKING MACHINES.

Consul Le Bert writes from Ghent, under date of Jan. 15, as follows: "I have received a request from M. Dutry-Colson, No 12 rue des Champs, Ghent, for names and addresses of manufacturers of poultry-plucking machines. This is an old-established firm, adds the consul, and one of the largest general hardware houses in Belgium. Early replies are much desired."

Won't Stamp Canned Goods.

Manufacturers of canned goods in the State of New York have raised a storm of protest against a bill requiring them to stamp the date of packing their goods upon the cans which has been introduced in the Assembly by Representative Remsen. They claim it is unjust in many ways, and discriminates in favor of canners in other States which have no such requirement.

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Packinghouse Notes.

It is probable that the affairs of the International Packing Company will be wound up satisfactorily in the near future. The banks that acted as depositories for the stock and bonds of the company in the liquidation proceedings report that about \$2,000,000 of each were received up to Friday night, Feb. 1, the expiration of the time for depositing. The stockholders' and the bondholders' committees will have a joint meeting some time this week. Representatives of the bondholders will make an offer for the stockholders' equity in the company, and if it be accepted they will foreclose and sell the property. The common stock will receive recognition as well as the preferred.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, one day last week, received 128 cars of hogs, approximately 9,000. The killing gang put 5,000 over the bench in 5 hours with one tub and one rail and then did not overexert themselves.

The Nebraska City packing plant, part of the assets of the Chicago Packing Company, which is now in liquidation, has been purchased by W. L. Gregson, who has associated with him Jay Morton. He will operate the establishment probably under the style of W. L. Gregson & Co. The plant is a fine one, in good condition, the Chicago Packing Company having spent almost \$150,000 on the house during its ownership. It has a capacity for 1,500 hogs daily. The purchase has been made at a low figure, something like \$50,000, there being practically no competition. Gregson, who will be the active man in the concern, was for some years the president of the Chicago Packing Company, and has been in the business at Chicago since a boy. The concern will be a strong one, for it will have behind it the money of the Mortons, who are leaders in the salt industry, glucose and starch. "I purchased the plant," said Jay Morton, "because it was offered to me cheap and because I have a good many other interests at the plant."

Board of Trade Notes.

The world's stock of lard, according to the Fairbank statement, was 187,893 tierces Feb. 1, compared with 165,872 tierces Jan. 1, 283,000 tierces Feb. 1, 1900; 364,000 tierces Feb. 1, 1899; 429,000 tierces Feb. 1, 1898, and 545,000 tierces Feb. 1, 1897.

All the exchanges were closed in honor of Queen Victoria's funeral last Saturday.

The old commission concern, Allen, Greer & Zellar, so conspicuous during the two years that Joe Leiter was the factor in the wheat market, is to be revived soon in some form, Allen, who was the senior member of that firm, will not, however, be in the new concern. It will have the title, it is said, of Greer & Zellar.

Official Grain Samplers H. D. Gubins and John Costello have been reappointed by the Board of Trade directors. The appointment of Sampler R. P. Kettelle has been laid over.

John Dickinson, senior member of the commission firm of John Dickinson & Co., 10 Pacific avenue, was expelled Tuesday from membership in the Board of Trade on a charge of violating the commission rule adopted by the board last fall, providing a penalty for paying a bonus, making a gift, or otherwise influencing trade.

Rumors were in circulation the latter part of the year that the firm of Dickinson & Co. was adopting these tactics in connection with

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500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

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Samples and information upon request.

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Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at
top prices.....**

**Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings,
Spare Ribs, Hooks, etc.**

Henry J. Selter, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

business between the Chicago & St. Louis Boards of Trade, and a special committee, consisting of William N. Eckhardt, William Nash, and Robert Bines, was appointed by President Warren to investigate. The trial Tuesday was on the basis of the report made by this special committee.

First Vice-President E. S. Adams presided in the absence of President Warren. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Eckhardt. Mr. Dickinson testified in his own defense. Other witnesses were Harry Avery and Howard Jackson.

The vote on expulsion is understood to have been practically unanimous. Mr. Dickinson left the witness room while the ballot was being taken and refused to discuss the case. It is the first conviction—in fact, the first case—under what is known as the "new commission rule."

Mr. Dickinson has been a member of the Board of Trade about ten years. His home was among a number in the neighborhood of the Board of Trade which fell under the suspicion of the local authorities last fall. At that time it was raided as a bucket shop.

Railroad Notes.

J. Ogden Armour has been elected a director of the St. Paul Railroad to succeed his father.

The change in the control of the Mobile & Ohio road is of material interest to Chicago railroads. The Harriman syndicate, which secured this control, also controls the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton. The former is a competitor of the Mobile & Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, while the Mobile & Ohio is a natural outlet of the Chicago & Alton to gulf ports. Here, therefore, is a double interest to impel the Harriman syndicate. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Big Four and the Southern Railway each will be benefited by individual control of the Mobile & Ohio. President S. M. Felton, of the Chicago & Alton is now in New York, and he has had conferences with both E. A. Harriman and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Shareholders of the Wabash road will meet in St. Louis on March 19, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to build a new line from Toledo to Montpelier, and also the proposition to purchase the Excelsior Springs Railroad.

Plans have been prepared in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road for a new passenger station at Riverside. The improvement will cost about \$40,000.

The Chicago Great Western road will move its general advertising department to St. Paul shortly in order to place it in closer touch with the railway management. S. Greve, formerly superintendent of printing, has been appointed general advertising agent. He succeeds George H. Mead, who resigned a few days ago to enter another line of business. W. J. Faymonville has been promoted to the position of chief rate clerk to succeed Harry

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THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.

Bronson, secretary-elect of the Chicago Local Passenger Association.

Bill for Brand Inspectors.

Representative Biddle has introduced a bill in the Kansas Legislature providing for the appointment of brand inspectors in certain counties to inspect for marks and brands on stock about to be or being shipped or driven from and through or to any point in said county in Kansas. Penalties are provided.

Liverpool Stocks.

	Feb. 1, '01.	Jan. 1, '01.
Bacon, barrels	18,400	10,800
Hams, barrels	4,000	5,800
Shoulders, barrels	800	2,700
Cheese, barrels	99,400	122,000
Butter, cwt.	4,700	6,000
Lard, tierces	4,600	5,600
Lard, other kinds, tons.	500	650

Calef's Market Report.

TALLOW.—The actual strength of the market was of short duration. Before the middle of the month it was plain that, unless dealers and speculators supported values, they would have to go off; 5½¢ was paid for city in hogsheds, and previous engagements had left but little city to be disposed of. But there was a general disposition to await events, rather than pay the rates demanded. In Europe stocks increased, the shipments of Australasian during January amounting to 4,250 tons, and the actual and prospective supply of vegetable oils—linseed, peanut, coprah, sesame—all increasing. Hence, rather lower prices, with small sales, at the latest two London auctions.

It is likely that the unfavorable condition of general trade, and of financial affairs in Europe, has operated against values. But, meanwhile, our supplies have not been heavy enough to cause much of a decline, and, although for several weeks American buyers have had decidedly the advantage, some important sales were made at extreme rates. Nor are there yet signs of very low prices, although in view of what manufacturers are holding, and what they expect to need, and the fact that production ordinarily increases at this season, it would seem likely that we have seen the highest prices of the season.

From this port were cleared last month 3,999,100 lbs. of tallow and 4,380,800 lbs. of grease. The regular grades of soap greases are hard to move at over 4½¢, but special lots have sold ¼¢ higher, and yellow greases on the same basis as previously. White greases were sold at 5½¢ for extra handsome, but the bulk of the recent sales have been at 5¼¢ to 5½¢; some sales of fleshings at 4¼¢ to 5¼¢.

Cattle in Good Condition.

S. B. Burnett, of Fort Worth, Tex., reports that cattle in the western section of Texas have wintered better this season than for several years.

GROUT BILL IN THE BALANCE.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Washington.)

The Grout bill advocates are on pins and needles. They jump about like "a duck on a hot skillet." Senator Allen, of Nebraska, is the "nigger in the wood pile." He signed the majority report after publicly declaring that the "butter gang were unscrupulous and that he would vote against the bill." With his vote the majority report had 5 for it and 4 against it.

All sorts of boasts have been indulged in. The threat was made that the Grout Oleomargarine bill would be tacked on to the Revenue Reduction bill. The committee having that bill in charge flagged the dairy people and told them to clear the track. The bill was thus tabled as anything but a revenue bill. Secretary Gage had already told Congress that much. So this hold-up was prevented. The dairy bandits then got the schedule of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and now talk of trying to hold up this measure so as to tack their grease measure on to this as a sort of general police measure. Along this line Senator Allen, of Nebraska, has given notice of a motion which looks like a flagging movement of this kind. The majority—that is, what is left of the majority when this "fifth wheel" Senator stands out and leaves the committee 4 and 4 for and against—are watching their dubious member and do not take to his proposed amendment. They shy at both the text of the proposed Allen amendment as well as at its parliamentary status.

One part of the proposed Allen amendment after making oleomargarine and imitation cheese subject to the police powers of the States which they enter cuts and adds the following from the spirit of the Wardsworth House bill:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any State to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter."

The dairy people don't like anything which looks like letting colored oleomargarine be made. They will buck the latter part of the amendment like unsaddled bronchos.

Congressmen see the fourth of March coming up the pike and they are inclined to hurry legislation along. If those interested in the manufacture and the use of oleomargarine will set up a long-winded Senator or two to kill time the dairy fellows will be forced to back down and clear the line for general legislation. If they will not, the Senate will be goaded into a frenzied humor and finally toss the whole oleomargarine question to the table.

The butter people now see and feel that they cannot get their measure through as a bill by itself. If it cannot get on to the tail of some other bill now on the schedule for passage, they will be left. They also realize that the Senate is gradually getting more and more into a nervous and restless humor and that administration measures will not be allowed to be heavily burdened by private bills. At the finish the butter people may be told to let go, if the oleomargarine people will pull in a good filibustering wind on this and threaten it on other measures.

Southern Senator's Opposition.

The Senate Committee on the Order of Business, known as the "Steering Committee," will, it is believed, grant the opportunity for consideration of the Grout bill. The backers of the bill among the Senators will do everything possible to secure a vote on it, but Senator Hansbrough tells something of the situation when he says that the Southern Senators do not show any signs of relenting in their opposition to a vote. The amount of discussion which they say will be necessary, even without admitting that they intend filibustering to prevent a vote, means that there will not be time to secure a final vote on the measure.

OLEOMARGARINE VS. SHIP SUBSIDY.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is not a Ship Subsidy Bill man, but he has butter marks upon him, coming as he does from the cow constituency. He had this to say in an interview on last Saturday:

"You can say that some time before the final adjournment on March 4 I will move to take up the Oleomargarine bill, regardless of whether or not the Shipping bill remains the unfinished business. I shall do this because I think the Oleomargarine bill should be acted upon during the present session. The bill has passed the House of Representatives, while the Ship bill has not. If the Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate it will stand a chance of becoming a law, while the shipping bill, not having passed either house, would not have an equal chance. I cannot say when I shall move in the matter, but I will do so long enough before March 4 to give the Senate time to act upon the Oleomargarine bill."

PORTS REOPENED.

Consul Ingersoll writes from Cartagena, under date of Dec. 30, 1900, that the ports of the Gulf or Morrosquillo (Tolu, Covenas, etc.), in Colombia, were reopened by official decree on Dec. 25, 1900.

LATE COLD STORAGE ITEMS.

Work has commenced on the new cold storage plant of the Jersey City Cold Storage Co., at 18th and Provost streets, Jersey City, N. J. The company purchased the plant of the Jersey City Warehouse and Storage Co., and is reconstructing it.

The Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is erecting a cold storage plant at a cost of \$100,000.

RECEIPTS FROM CENTERS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	15,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	5,000	...
Omaha	100	5,500	250
St. Louis	50	2,500	50
FEBRUARY 4.			
Chicago	19,000	25,000	2,000
Kansas City	8,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,000	4,000	1,000
St. Louis	2,000	6,000	500
FEBRUARY 5.			
Chicago	5,000	32,000	12,000
Kansas City	9,000	13,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	7,000	2,500
St. Louis	3,200	8,000	300
FEBRUARY 6.			
Chicago	20,000	42,000	17,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	8,000	4,500
St. Louis	3,000	8,000	600
FEBRUARY 7.			
Chicago	7,500	31,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	13,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	4,500	500
St. Louis	1,700	4,000	80
FEBRUARY 8.			
Chicago	2,500	24,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,500	13,000	1,000
Omaha	2,000	7,500	1,500
St. Louis	1,500	7,500	1,000

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Opened barely sustained and about 2 points lower at the West, with dulness. Less fair supplies of hogs. In New York trading was slack, with no important changes in prices.

Cottonseed Oil.

The situation continues dull, with the undertone weak. The receipts continue small; otherwise the market would be lower on the dulness. Prime yellow, in New York, at 30@ 30½ for February and March; 1,000 bbls. good off yellow sold at 30, but this grade is worth about as much as prime. The mills in the Southeast are hardly willing to sell at 24, although bids are scarce to them over 23½ for large lots.

Tallow.

The New York market is dull and weak; city, hhds., 4½ asked, at which the contract deliveries of about 175 hhds. to the home trade for the week went in, with bidding now of 4½ at Chicago, prime packers 5½ bid and 5½ asked, and city renderers at 4½ bid and 5 asked, the latter showing more steadiness.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet in New York at 7½; the Western markets are now nominal at about 7½.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Feb. 2, 1901:

	Week Feb. 2, 1901.	Week Feb. 3, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to Feb. 2, 1901.
U. Kingdom...	3,106	1,492	20,959
Continent....	608	290	6,938
So. & C. Am...	313	166	7,571
West Indies...	2,083	2,560	28,214
Br. No. Amer.	...	...	...
Colonies....	...	55	2,124
Other countries	11	12	430
Totals	6,121	4,545	66,236

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	16,582,943	11,899,427	190,646,844
Continent....	712,021	2,137,455	26,582,070
So. & C. Am...	98,050	153,724	1,536,308
West Indies...	185,900	217,975	2,865,275
Br. No. Amer.	...	...	...
Colonies....	...	...	8,000
Other countries	6,050	9,500	451,350
Totals	17,585,564	...	231,122,847

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	7,022,371	5,165,058	81,365,413
Continent....	2,906,210	3,312,671	77,094,229
So. & C. Am...	370,210	201,706	5,655,824
West Indies...	378,190	639,190	6,569,370
Br. No. Amer.	...	...	...
Colonies....	11,000	4,700	40,438
Other countries	128,720	18,270	1,081,068
Totals	10,906,701	9,341,594	172,406,342

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Feb. 2, 1901:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	4,141	6,672,950	5,286,090
Boston	1,161	6,900,200	3,437,555
Portland, Me. ....	...	798,575	46,900
Philadelphia....	...	1,484,790	423,881
Baltimore .....	...	839,772	1,454,915
Norfolk .....	...	...	...
N'port News....	...	...	...
New Orleans....	157	68,625	218,860
Montreal .....	...	...	...
St. John, N. B.	612	811,052	58,500
Galv'n'n, Tex. ....	...	...	...
Totals	6,121	17,585,564	10,906,701

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900, to Feb. 2, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Feb. 3, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	13,247,200	13,369,600	122,400
*Hams & bacon, lbs.	231,122,847	200,326,004	...
Lard, lbs.	172,406,342	181,363,580	8,957,238

*Increase, 30,796,843 lbs.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The Combs Cattle Co., capital \$50,000, San Antonio, Texas, has been incorporated.

Wool growers at Heppner, Ore., are holding 2,250,000 pounds of wool at 13 to 15 cents.

The Rochester Fertilizer Works, capital \$22,000, has been incorporated at Rochester, N. Y.

The fertilizer warehouse of H. B. Hutchison & Co., Sterling, Va., was destroyed by fire.

The Wills Point Cotton Oil Co., Wills Point, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$35,000 to \$60,000.

Jones & Ireland, Mt. Holly, Pa., will form the Northampton Company for extended canning business.

The Wolff Process Leather Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has awarded a contract for two 60,000-gallon tanks.

Messrs. Fry, Key and Sloan, of Marshall, Tex., will erect a sixty-ton cottonseed oil mill at Mineola, Tex.

The plant of the Krug Packing Co., at St. Joseph, Mo., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

A. M. Chamberlain, of Waterloo, Iowa, is at the head of a plan to ship Iowa eggs to Cuba, via New Orleans.

The Washington Fertilizer Co., Washington, D. C., has secured a permit to fence a block of land for its operative plant.

The Darmstadt German Food Co., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated at Philadelphia, Pa., to manufacture food products.

The largest hog slaughtered in Asotin County, Wash., was killed recently by George W. Cummings. It weighed 805 lbs., dressed.

The Cage Cattle Co., Stephenville, Texas, capital \$75,000, has been incorporated by B. C. Cage, J. D. Cage and F. S. White.

The butter and egg men of Chicago held a meeting last week for the purpose of requesting Congress to repeal the war tax on checks.

American ship owners will suffer heavy losses because of the failure of catches at the frozen herring fishery in Placentia Bay, N. F.

Residents of Philadelphia have filed a bill in equity to restrain Joseph Kohnle from establishing an abattoir at 2200 North Fifteenth street.

The Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., Chicago, Ill., will expend \$20,000 for a one-story addition to its Forty-first street building.

George F. Johnson, superintendent of the Lestershire Mfg. Co., has taken possession of Weed's tannery in Binghamton, N. Y., and will operate it.

The Athens Cotton Oil Co., Athens, Tex., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated by F. J.

Phillips, of Greenville; P. A. Norris, of Commerce, and W. A. Maloney, of Athens.

The Nearsal Unhairing Co., New York city, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Isidor Dresdiner, of Brooklyn; G. S. Kutz and Samuel Zucker, of New York city.

The Dallas Union Stock Yards Co., Dallas, Tex., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by R. H. McNatt, of Fort Worth; A. C. Moman, of Dallas, and Allen Searcy, of Collin county.

Sisters of the late Mrs. Helen De Clyne, of New Durham, N. J., widow of a glue manufacturer, have instituted suit for property left by her. The amount involved is \$30,000.

In trailing hog thieves near Ottumwa, Iowa, officers found evidence implicating four men. In the house of one they found a ham wrapped in a night dress, and an Ottumwa paper suggests the "Robe du Nuit Cured Hams" as the name for a new brand.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission, in session at Guthrie, invited the attendance of the live stock boards of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, to attend a Trans-Mississippi Live Stock and Sanitary Quarantine Congress to be held at Woodward, Feb. 12-14, for the purpose of securing united action relating to quarantine regulations and uniformity of rules governing the same. The board adopted a resolution requiring cattle inspectors, when on active duty, to make daily reports to the secretary.

NELSON MORRIS & CO'S CALENDAR.

One of the finest calendars of the year is that of Nelson Morris & Co. Intended primarily for office use, it is very large, showing the dates in type that can be readily seen. Surrounding the calendar, on each of the six pages, are representations in colors of all the products and industries of the concern. The plants and distributing facilities give an idea of the immense business transacted, and the representations of cut meats on the following pages are so lifelike as fairly to "make the mouth water."

Against Proposed Cottonseed Discrimination.

L. J. Storey, Texas Railroad Commissioner, is opposed to a bill introduced in the Texas Legislature by Representatives Shaw and Henderson, for the abolishment of the power now held by the commission to fix minimum freight rates. He says it is designed in the interest of the large cities and would be a hardship to producers in remote localities.

Large Purchasers of Fertilizer.

The high price of cotton has so excited the farmers of South Carolina that they will plant an unusually large acreage this year. Consequently they are purchasing large quantities of fertilizer.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

A Produce Exchange membership sold at public sale at \$125.

Proposed for membership: Benjamin B. Colby, by Horace W. Calef; Edgar Ranscent, by W. B. Gregory, and Paul Rietmann, by Ben H. Curtis.

Visitors at the Exchange: E. F. N. Wye, London, Eng.; R. E. Bridge, Hamburg; F. Fobel, Dresden; H. J. Coon, Montreal; A. R. James, Buffalo; M. J. Sanders, New Orleans; Murray Wheeler, Mobile, Ala.; J. F. Harris, Chicago.

TIN CAN COMBINE.

The "Wall Street Journal" says advices have been received by the American metal market that options have been secured upon all the can factories and that all the necessary details, financial and otherwise, have been arranged; that it is only a matter of perhaps two weeks or less when the positive announcement will be made. This will complete the Moore group of industrials and strengthen the position of all of them, but especially of American Tin Plate, which will then have but one great customer.

INTERNATIONAL BONDS DEPOSITED.

The date for receiving deposits of International Packing bonds and stocks has expired. About \$2,000,000 of bonds and a like amount of stock have been deposited. The committee will hold a meeting and a formal proposition will be made by bondholders offering to pay the shareholders a certain amount in order to secure title and dispose of the assets. Both classes of stock will be taken into consideration.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Jan. 30—	1900-01.	1899-00.
Chicago	2,215,000	2,305,000
Kansas City.....	850,000	745,000
Omaha	570,000	575,000
St. Louis.....	515,000	480,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	461,500	368,000
Indianapolis	380,000	342,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	103,000	105,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	196,500	175,000
Cincinnati	199,000	208,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	185,000	201,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	146,800	117,000
Sioux City, Iowa.....	195,000	164,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	182,000	128,000
Louisville, Ky.....	123,000	100,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	127,000	140,000
Wichita, Kan.....	40,000	46,000
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	40,200	37,100
Bloomington, Ill.....	32,100	38,600
Above and all other.....	6,965,000	6,690,000
	—Price Current.	

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Parchment
Paper**

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

Dried and Canned Foods.

Recent researches relative to dried and canned fruits by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California give some very interesting facts relative to those articles.

The advantage of foods concentrated for economical transportation is admitted, but these should, by the action of water and heat—in other words, cooking—create bulk without too much nutriment. The best quality of desiccated vegetables, such as has been put on the market of late years, have proved their service and usefulness beyond question. They have been utilized by pioneers and those remote from the source of food supplies, as has been seen by their demand in the Klondike and similar regions. By evaporating the water at a low temperature from vegetables there is little or no loss of nutriment. Upon subsequently treating such materials with water combined with heat, the same end product is obtained as with the fresh vegetables themselves.

From tables presented showing analyses of desiccated vegetables, it appears that the protein content is uniformly higher in Eastern vegetables than in the California products of the same description.

As it is not necessary for the preservation of the product, the bleaching of vegetables is not recommended. Another potent cause for omitting the bleaching process is the fact that these bleaching agents are somewhat incorporated with the material treated and may have an injurious effect on the digestive organs.

The investigations were extended also to the empty cans, just as manufactured for asparagus canning. These showed an excessive use of the chloride of zinc soldering fluid used in soldering the cans. The average amount of soluble zinc chloride thus retained was found to be about three-quarters of a grain of this powerful antiseptic, nearly the maximum medicinal dose at times prescribed for patients suffering from cancer. It was suggested to the canners that either the use of zinc chloride soldering fluid should be abandoned or at least the cans should be thoroughly rinsed before being used. Further, that the lap at the soldering joint should, in any case, be made as narrow as possible, to diminish the capillary retention of the zinc solution. Cans made after applying these suggestions immediately showed a diminution of zinc chloride in the empty cans to nearly one-half before washing, and after the washing to one-thirty-third part of that originally found on an average.

The same source also reports that the amount of cane sugar found in any canned sample of apricots will always be less than that which the canner has added, plus the amount originally contained in the fruit, for the reason that in the process of canning the acid of the fruit will transform a part of the cane sugar into invert sugar, which is practically identical with that naturally occurring in the fruit alongside of cane sugar.

As the canners of meat have practically abandoned the use of zinc chloride solution for that of rosin in soldering their cans, the occurrence of zinc salts in canned meats does not obtain in their products. The wisdom of applying practical chemistry to such industries is thus demonstrated in a forcible manner in this instance, as well as in the investigations of the fruit canners of California.—[Tech. Ed.]

ALBUMIN MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.

Handels Museum reports on a new industry established at Hankow, in which great progress

has recently been made. This is the production of egg-white, which consists of the separation of the egg-white from the yolk. Whilst the white of the egg is employed in numerous industrial branches, it is principally used in the manufacture of leather. The Chinese manufacturers of albumin use all kinds of birds' eggs; but ducks' eggs, which are especially rich in egg-white, are most in favor. In an albumin factory, the eggs are broken in the first instance, in order to separate the yolk from the egg-white; then the yolk is poured into a gigantic reservoir, it is mixed with salt in order to prevent fermentation, and evenly turned about by a kind of wooden mill; as soon as an even mixture has been obtained, and after the necessary salt is added, the yolk is sent off in barrels. The egg-white is exposed to the air in open casks in a well-heated room. These casks are provided with taps, in order to allow the egg-white to flow off easily. It is permitted to attain a certain degree of fermentation, and then to stand open in small zinc vessels. Subsequently it is subjected in a drying chamber to a higher temperature, by means of which it is transformed into dry cakes, which can be easily rubbed to pieces. These cakes are put into cases and sent to Europe. The first egg-white factories at Hankow were established by German firms. At present there are five firms engaged in this manufacture, three being German, one Austrian, and one French, who work up daily from 300,000 to 310,000 eggs in the aggregate.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. A. SYRACUSE.—Chicken food is rather an ambiguous term when a description of it is asked. We presume you mean the manufacture of that article from cracklings and meat scraps. As there is a state law as to the requirements of chicken food, based similarly as the laws on the sale of manufactured fertilizers, you should familiarize yourself with these before beginning the making of it. Chicken food may economically be made from several articles but that made from cracklings has a high food value or protein content.

ATHOS.—(1) For the various grades of packinghouse greases we refer you to our columns on current market quotations. (2) While with some greases it is useless to attempt a bleach, with others an inexpensive and simple bleach will readily raise the grade from a dark grease to a light-colored one, very suitable for soapmakers' uses. It is not necessary to employ a filter press or complicated apparatus to make these, the usual facilities of the average rendering plant meeting all requirements.

DIXON'S Pure Flake Graphite, THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.

Sample and Pamphlet Free.

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18 years as sellers and manufacturers is the price we have paid for our experience. Our improved machinery and methods for manufacturing greatly REDUCES THE COST AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

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This heater is designed with special reference to obtaining highest results and greatest durability. All materials are of a quality and weight to successfully withstand years of usage, and workmanship is of the highest grade.

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"GLUE," MUSKEGO.—There are many processes for bleaching glue. By a recently devised method, old, and usually considered worthless bones are capable of producing a high class, clear and sweet glue. It is not an expensive process and is being used to-day by a large concern with great success.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS.

Before the Board of U. S. General Appraisers at New York:

Goat and Sheepskin I. Co., Ltd.—The merchandise, as reported by the appraiser, consisted of sheepskins with the wool on. No duty was assessed on the skins, but the wool was returned by the local appraiser as wool of class 3, and was assessed by the collector at 3c per lb. under certain paragraphs of the wool schedule named by the collector in his report. The goods were claimed to be free of duty under either paragraph 864 or 571 of the tariff act of 1897. Paragraph 864 expressly excepts from its enumeration "sheepskins with the wool on." The protests were overruled.

O. G. Hempstead & Son.—The merchandise in this case consisted of wool which was returned by the local appraiser as wool of class 2, dutiable at 12c per lb. under paragraphs 350 and 357 of the tariff act of 1897. The protestants claimed that the wool was cross-bred wool and contained traces of merino blood, and was dutiable at 11c per lb. under paragraph 349. It was found that the wool was of pure English blood and was properly returned as class 2. The protest was accordingly overruled.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that:

Reimported bags upon which drawback was allowed on exportation may be imported by parties other than the exporters, upon payment of duties equal to the drawback; but in the case of domestic bags upon which no drawback was allowed on exportation, to be entitled to free entry, must be imported by the exporter thereof, under the provisions of paragraph 483, act of 1897.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Review of American Sheep Husbandry.

(Continued from February 2.)

These facts indicate the relative decline of sheep husbandry in the farming States. The free pasturage of the great range country handicapped the industry on farm lands, especially the wool growing branch. Just as wheat growing gradually receded Westward, and cattle raising declined, first east of the Alleghenies and afterwards appreciably in the Ohio Valley, wool growing almost disappeared from the farms, while mutton production lingered in the blue grass section and other regions of fat pasturage, and the raising of early lambs retained a footing among farmers skilled in this branch of meat making. A few of the skilled and experienced breeders of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio continued the development of pure-bred Merinos for the improvement of the flocks of the range country and those of South America and Australia. With increasing demand for mutton, the flocks of the farming States were gradually modified by a larger infusion of the blood of the English breeds. Thus the balance of distribution was disturbed, notwithstanding some advantages in high breeding and nearness to mutton markets.

The Central West was long a stronghold of wool growing. It gave way to powerful far Western competition slowly, holding its position tenaciously, and yielding only as other industries and interests demanded recognition and commanded better profit. The following statement compares the present with the distribution of 1871:

NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP IN CENTRAL WEST IN 1871 AND 1900 COMPARED.

States—	1871.			1900.		
	Number.	Average value.	Total value.	Number.	Average value.	Total value.
Kentucky	904,300	\$2.53	\$2,287,870	549,832	\$3.01	\$1,659,094
Ohio	4,641,000	2.26	10,488,660	2,839,690	3.71	10,535,250
Michigan	3,072,800	2.23	6,852,344	1,389,073	3.58	4,972,882
Indiana	2,103,000	1.82	3,822,000	677,905	4.00	2,713,903
Illinois	1,424,000	1.98	2,819,520	637,719	3.97	2,532,383
Wisconsin	1,056,000	2.44	2,576,640	744,656	3.05	2,216,505
Minnesota	140,000	2.22	310,800	419,218	3.18	1,333,113
Iowa	1,822,700	1.71	3,116,817	619,476	4.02	2,487,816
Missouri	1,578,200	1.61	2,540,902	507,619	3.10	1,584,711
Total	16,742,000	\$2.06	\$34,815,502	8,475,188	\$3.58	\$30,802,747

In 1871 the estimated number of sheep in the country was 31,851,000; in 1900, 41,883,065. The proportions of these States at the two dates are respectively 52.6 and 20.2 per cent. And the numbers in these States were by no means highest in 1871. Ohio had 7,000,000 a few years earlier. Although there are little more than half the number now that was reported in 1871, it is noticeable that the total value is greater now than then. This is only in part because of increase in average value of sheep in the whole country from \$2.32 in 1871 to \$2.93 in 1900. The increased average value of the sheep in the central West is largely due to increase in the number of heavy mutton sheep and the value of pure-bred heavy Delaine Merinos. The decrease in numbers has only one exception—Minnesota, which in 1871 had very few farm animals of any kind. There is no reason why the flocks of this section should not be increased, not for wool alone, but for mutton and wool, and the tendency is now strongly in that direction.

There is no doubt of the ability of our wool growers to produce a full supply of clothing and worsted wools. Of this the manufacturers have long been satisfied. Thirty years ago a president of the Wool Manufacturers' Association expressed his opinion that "the consumption of American wool, now about 125,000,000 lbs., will in six years aggregate more than 300,000,000 annually." It was not accomplished in six years, but in 1884 the supply reached that figure. This desire for a full domestic supply on the part of wise and far-seeing manufacturers was founded on the

superior qualities of American wool, and also on the necessity of independence of foreign wool markets. Foreign manufacturers are compelled to depend on imported wools mainly, to scramble for supplies in all the wool growing countries of the world. Our manu-

facturers realize the advantage of non-participation in this competitive quest on antipodal continents and the islands of distant seas for wools, none of which are better than our own, and most of which are weaker in fiber and of less durability. Thirty-four years ago, at the very beginning of the era of improvement by breeding and better care, a committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, consisting of the most experienced and successful manufacturers of the United States, said in a report:

"In a class of fabrics entering more largely, perhaps, than any others into general consumption, that of flannels, their superiority, due principally to the adaptation of the common wools of this country, their strength and admirable qualities, is so marked as almost to exclude the foreign flannels. American fancy cassimeres compare favorably in finish, fineness and strength with those imported. Our delaines, owing again in a great measure to the excellence of our Merino combing wool, surpass the fabrics of Bradford at the same

price. The excellence of American shawls was admitted at the great exhibition at London.

"It has been the experience of all nations that the domestic supply has been the first and always the chief dependence of its manufactures, and the peculiar character of the material has impressed itself upon the fabric which each country has produced. Thus, in the fine wools of Saxony and Silesia we have the source of German broadcloths; in the combing wools of England the worsteds of Bradford, and in the long Merino wools of France the origin of the flannels and cassimeres. The peculiar excellencies of Merino wools have given origin to our flannels, our cassimeres, our shawls and Delaines, and they give soundness and strength to all the fabrics into which they enter."

(To be continued.)

FAIRBANK'S FAIRY CALENDAR.

Delicate as a lover's blush, artistic as a Turner, bright as a prism, is Fairbank's Fairy Calendar for 1901. It is a poem of American lithographing, an inspiration in designing, a prize of household ornamentation. In five portfolio pages, neatly gathered with royal purple ribbon, is this beautiful creation. The calendar, in an oval frame, is twelve small cards, the playthings of two flying cherubs, a background in imitation of purple velvet intensifying the artistic features of the centerpiece. Following are the fairy representations of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, each appropriate and all consistent with each other. The calendar is as fine as printing art can make it, and will admirably serve its purpose.

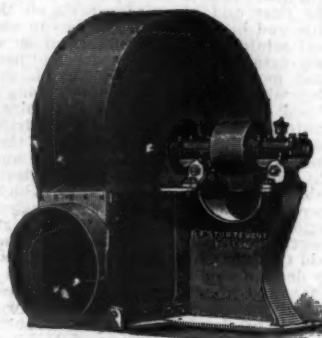
REDUCE THE EXPENSE OF CONVEYING HAIR

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Straight line track in position.

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AUCTIONS.

PROPERTY OF JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO. AND F. O. SQUIRE.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction on Monday, February 18, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, in the auction room of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, numbered 6, at No. 7 Exchange Place, in the city of Boston, all the right, title and interest which the undersigned has in and to the property hereinafter described by virtue of a certain trust deed or deed of assignment, made to Heman W. Chaplin by John P. Squire & Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, and carrying on business under its own name in Boston and elsewhere, and also under the names of L. H. W. Vaupel, W. W. Kimball & Company, A. W. Hurd & Company, Lawrence Provision Company, Kennebec Provision Company, and Eastern Provision Company, which deed is made to said Chaplin as trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said corporation, is dated Dec. 15, 1890, and is recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 2787, page 81; and the undersigned has succeeded said Chaplin as trustee thereunder, as appears by deed of said Chaplin to him, dated July 18, 1900, and recorded as aforesaid in book 2830, page 460. The property above referred to being all the property and estate of every kind, both real and personal, now held by the undersigned as trustee under said deeds, excepting cash, money on deposit, bills, notes, and accounts receivable, claims and choses in action, and including that certain parcel of land situated in Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, which was conveyed to said corporation by deed of Frank O. Squire, dated August 29, 1896, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 2491, page 133, being the premises on which the packing house and other buildings of said corporation now stand; also that certain other parcel of land situated on West Adams street, in the city of Lowell, in said county, which was conveyed to said Bowditch, assignee, by deed of Howard W. Brown, dated August 3, 1900, and recorded with Middlesex North District Deeds, book 322, page 576; also that certain other parcel of land situated on Front street, in the city of Bangor, in Penobscot county, in the State of Maine, which was conveyed to said corporation by deed of Lydia B. Attwood and others, dated November 19, 1898, and recorded in Penobscot County Deeds, book 682, page 134; also all other interest in real estate, wherever situated, which the undersigned now has by virtue of the trust deeds aforesaid; together with all the buildings on any of the above-mentioned premises, and the fixtures appurtenant thereto. Including, also, all the chattels pertaining to the business carried on by the undersigned as assignee of John P. Squire & Company, as aforesaid, namely, all the merchandise, live stock, meat products finished or in process, supplies, materials, teams, horses, tools, implements and appliances of whatever kind, and also all leasehold interests, and generally all the personal property of every kind now held by the undersigned under said deeds, and not above expressly excluded, together with the business so carried on by him and the good will thereof, and the benefit of outstanding orders not fulfilled. All the right, title and interest of the undersigned in the above property and estates are to be sold in one undivided lot and parcel as the same may exist at the time of sale, and subject to changes in the ordinary course of business from this date, and will be put up at the minimum price of eleven hundred thousand dollars (\$1,100,000), and no bid for less than that sum will be received. Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) will be required to be paid in cash or certified national bank check as forfeit at time of sale, the balance payable on the delivery and conveyance of the property within ten days from day of sale; the title to remain in the undersigned until such delivery and conveyance, and the business to be continued and carried on after the sale in the usual manner by the undersigned until such delivery and conveyance within the time above specified, but at the risk and for the benefit of the purchaser. Creditors' claims arising under the

aforesaid assignment of John P. Squire & Company will be received in place of cash according to their proportionate interests in the payments to be made. Fuller information regarding the property can be obtained of the undersigned, and an inventory showing, as nearly as practicable, the property, including meat products on hand at the time of sale, will be exhibited at the sale. The undersigned will also cause to be sold at public auction, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title and interest which he has in and to the real estate hereinafter described by virtue of two certain trust deeds or deeds of assignment each made to Heman W. Chaplin and dated December 15, 1890, one thereof being made by Frank O. Squire and Fred F. Squire, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 2787, page 101, and the other thereof by Frank O. Squire and John P. Squire, and recorded as last aforesaid, book 2787, page 121, which deeds were made to said Chaplin as trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said assignors, respectively, and the undersigned has succeeded said Chaplin as trustee thereunder, as appears by deed of said Chaplin to him dated July 18, 1900, and above referred to; the real estate last above referred to being those two certain parcels of land situated in Cambridge and Somerville, in said county of Middlesex, and near to the premises used as the packing-house establishment of John P. Squire & Company, which two parcels were conveyed to said Frank O. Squire by deed of Baxter E. Perry, dated January 31, 1895, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 2491, page 128; together with all the buildings on the above-mentioned parcels, respectively, and the fixtures appurtenant thereto. The right, title and interest of the undersigned in the two parcels of land last above mentioned are to be sold together in one undivided lot, and will be put up at the minimum price of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000), and no bid for less than that sum will be received. Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) will be required to be paid in cash or certified national bank check as forfeit at the time of sale, the balance payable on conveyance of the property within ten days from day of sale. Creditors' claims against Frank O. Squire, arising under either of the aforesaid assignments of Frank O. Squire and Fred F. Squire, or Frank O. Squire and John P. Squire, will be received in place of cash according to their proportionate interests in the payments to be made. F. C. BOWDITCH, Assignee, Boston, Mass., 40 North Market Street.

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and a double pleasure to those who have
enjoyed it.

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For a copy of the "Luxury of Modern Railway
Travel," send a postage stamp to George H. Daniels,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station,
New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing March 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Feb. 12, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Feb. 12, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. Brainerd, C. S., U. S. A.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.

General merchandise business, DeKalb Co., Ill. Sickness forces a sacrifice of money-making business. Big country trade. Price, \$3,750. Address A. H. SMITH, Earlville, Ill.

WANTED.

A second hand vacuum evaporator suitable for glue making, also other fittings for a glue factory. Give particulars and price of what you have. Address "GLUE," care of this paper.

ARMOUR PACKING CO.,

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Hams and Bacon, Sliced Ham and Sliced Breakfast Bacon.

"WHITE LABEL"

Lard and Soups.

"HELMET"

Canned Meats and Mince Meat

AN IMMENSE AND POPULAR INDUSTRY.

Americans are used to seeing big things and to hearing big things. But it staggers even the imaginative American to be told that a single meat packing enterprise in the United States did upward of \$160,000,000 of business in 1899 and rounded out the \$170,000,000 in 1900. Swift & Company did that, and are heading for the \$200,000,000 mark the first year of the new century. This immense result is due to American enterprise and to our substantial prosperity as an industrial nation. President G. F. Swift and Vice-President L. F. Swift have always been able to see the way and to push through the gate in the great commercial rush to the front.

A Regiment of Brains.

There is a whole regiment of generals and workers (685 men) in the big general offices directing their individual mental machines toward the carrying out of the details of the general plan of the business campaign which come down the radiating lines from the "council of war" of the big brains to the various departments. The immense area of glass, light and desks in which nearly 700 minds bear upon the matters in hand cover 46,918 square feet. This big area of human activity is under one broad sweep of the eye in the general offices at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The immense plants at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul and New York City have also their large staffs and big office floors.

The Central Thought.

When the regiment at the big Chicago offices are seen, the telepathic mind reading through their brain energies would feel the operation of not only the 44½ acres of building and 87½ acres of floor space sitting on the 47 acres of ground forming the company's gigantic plant at Chicago, but it would also encounter the operating of the following immense plants:

Kansas City, 7½ acres of buildings, 30 acres of floor space, 19½ acres of land; Omaha, 6 acres of buildings, 26 acres of floor space, 23 acres of land; St. Louis, 7½ acres of buildings, 19½ acres of floor space, 37½ acres of land; St. Joseph, 5½ acres of buildings, 22 acres of

We have already told the public that Swift & Company produced 245,773,627 lbs. of lard, 6,879,430 lbs. of wool, 4,184,113 lbs. of neatfoot oil, 6,957,864 lbs. of glue, 12,149,348 lbs. of butterine, 37,082,319 lbs. of tallow and grease, 64,465,671 lbs. of oil, 98,017,646 and 119,146,766 lbs. of fertilizer last year.

We also said that the company owns 4,800 refrigerator cars, 100 tank cars, and 1,100 live stock cars, or a total of 6,060 cars for the



MEDALS, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

haulage of their immense output, which took 115,840 carloads to move it during 1900.

A Sheet of Light.

The importance of the packinghouse equipment to the electrical field is evidenced by the fact that six of Swift & Company's plants are lighted by 20,759 incandescent and 357 arc lights.

A Popular Concern.

Since the incorporation of Swift & Company in 1886 with 109 shareholders the general investment public has taken a yearly increased interest in the company's stocks as an investment.

On Dec. 1, 1886, the company was formed with 109 shareholders. The capital of the company on Jan. 1, 1901, was \$20,000,000, held by 3,240 stockholders. The increase of capital and stockholders has been as follows:

Dec. 1, 1886, amount of capital \$3,000,000, total number of stockholders 109; June 1, 1888, amount of capital \$5,000,000, total number of stockholders 273; Aug. 11, 1890, amount of capital \$7,500,000, total number of stockholders 695; April 22, 1893, amount of capital \$15,000,000, total number of stockholders 1,604; Jan. 5, 1899, amount of capital \$20,000,000, total number of stockholders 2,537; Jan. 1, 1900, amount of capital \$20,000,000, total number of stockholders 2,807; Jan. 1, 1901, amount of capital \$20,000,000, total number of stockholders 3,240.

Under the above popular circumstances Swift & Company could in no sense be called a trust, its annual profits being participated in by enough people to make a good sized village. Supposing that each adult shareholder is head of a family, the people enjoying the company's annual dividends of 6 per cent. and more per share number fully 10,000 persons. The more prosperous this ramified and popular company becomes, the more prosperity these 10,000 beneficiaries in the dividends enjoy.

The seven immense refrigerating plants of the concern have a storage capacity of 18,000 cattle, 19,000 sheep, and about 62,000 hogs at one time. The refrigeration is supplied by thirty-one refrigerating machines, with a capacity of 5,500 tons of refrigeration per day, circulated through 340 miles of pipe throughout the plants.

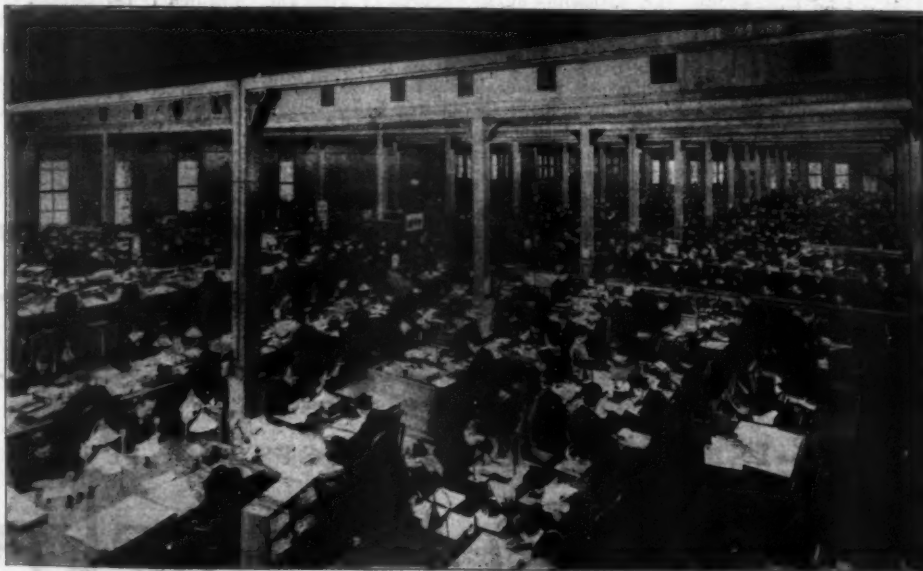
The company has a special police force of 127 men to guard its properties.

The Engines of Success.

The great success of the gigantic business has been planned and built by the following men, who are known in every nook and corner of the trade: President, G. F. Swift; first vice-president, E. C. Swift; second vice-president, L. F. Swift; treasurer, L. A. Carton; secretary, D. E. Hartwell.

The excellence of the products put up and marketed by Swift & Company may be seen in the circumstance that the company's products have received highest awards at all international expositions.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, four gold medals were awarded to Swift & Company—for a refrigerator car and contents, for dressed beef and pork, and for provisions, in-



SWIFT & COMPANY'S GENERAL OFFICES, CHICAGO, ILL.

floor space, 19¼ acres of land; St. Paul, 4½ acres of buildings, 8½ acres of floor space, 16 acres of land; New York City (about), 4½ acres of buildings, 10 acres of floor space, 10 acres of land; totals, 80 acres of buildings, 204½ acres of floor space, 172½ acres of land.

The ventilation of this human bee hive is perfect. The most modern system of circulating fresh air over the whole area is used. For the comfort and convenience of the employees there is a restaurant, barber shop and reading rooms.

cluding Premium Hams and Bacon and Silver Leaf Lard.

The energy of this vast enterprise beats in every commercial nerve which touches any part of the packinghouse, live stock and food industries of this country.

SWIFT'S

Western Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 709-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
 East Side Market } and 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 173 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift and Company

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 New York

DISAPPEARANCE OF DISEASE.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has issued the following circular, translated as under:

Buenos Ayres, 7th Dec., 1900.

The disappearance of the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease having been proved, and it being necessary to change in part Law No. 3,959, in order that the Ministry of Agriculture may adopt measures of sanitary policing to avoid the importation of contagious infirmities among the live stock of the Republic, and to guarantee in perfect manner the good health of the animals destined to exportation; the President of the Republic decrees:

Article 1. The importation is prohibited of

all classes of live stock proceeding from countries where cattle plague may exist, or from districts affected by foot-and-mouth diseases, pleuro-pneumonia (or "el muermo") during six months previous to the date of the certificates which are extended in each case by the sanitary authorities of the countries of origin and legalized by the Argentine consulates.

Article 2. The "Direction of Agriculture and Live Stock," by means of its personal staff, will inspect periodically the live stock centers of the Republic, and wherever are found in these animals attacked by or suspected of contagious disease will enforce the absolute isolation of such animals, and will take all measures called for by the case, according to the

nature of the disease, for its limiting and extirpation.

Article 3. Besides the veterinary inspection which may be effected in the embarking stations of live stock destined to the exterior, the "Direction of Agriculture and Live Stock" will inspect the animals in the establishment whither they proceed, and for this purpose the parties exporting will give notice to that office.

Article 4. The vehicles of all classes, as well as the places to which animals may have access, shall be disinfected in the form determined by the "Direction of Agriculture and Live Stock."

Article 5. Let this be communicated, published, and given to the National Registry.

(Signed.)

ROCA,

M. GARCIA MEROU.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

REVIEW OF NORTHWESTERN STOCK RAISING.

By Gen. Mark D. Flower.

President Union Stockyards, South St. Paul, Minn., at meeting of Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

The development of our great agricultural resources within the past decade is a source of pride to every observer who has the welfare of our commonwealth at heart. Prior to that time the chief obstacle that confronted our farming communities was the inclination to produce exclusively crops of wheat. With a soil peculiarly adapted to wheat raising, the ease and facility with which wheat could be produced, was sufficient inducement to lead 95 per cent. of our farmers to confine their efforts to wheat alone. These constant drafts upon the rich and fertile soil, for a time, were honored by rich and remunerative returns. The future was thoroughly discounted. The soil that had, in the beginning, produced twenty bushels of wheat per acre, rapidly diminished its yield until it scarcely produced an average of twelve. Thus did nature resent, imperatively, the violation of its laws. The profit of the husbandman gradually diminished and mortgages upon the farms increased, until more than half of the farms in the older counties of the State were mortgaged. It was the old story of "putting all the eggs into one basket." When the grasshoppers devastated the growing crops, the tiller of the soil was helpless and without other resources. The deplorable conditions forced a change in methods. Diversity in farming became the new gospel of truth to point the way to success and wealth. The dairy sprung into existence. The raising of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses became more common and a changed condition rapidly asserted itself. The mortgages began to disappear. The country banks instead of loaning their money to the impoverished farmer, received his deposits for safe keeping. As the animal industry of the State increased, new conditions of farming asserted themselves. While planting less acreage to wheat and other grains, the farmer produced more bountiful crops, for he was enabled to replenish his soil from the offal of his live stock. Market conditions changed and new markets sprung into existence. Diversified farming, though generally recognized at this time as essential to the success of our farming interests, is not, by any means, universally adopted. Many of our farmers are behind the times, shiftless, improvident and unsuccessful, and rapidly drifting into hopeless bankruptcy. If our farmers will pay heed to the instructions of our State agricultural institute, to such teachers as Prof. Shaw and his able associates, they must succeed. With soil and climate leagued together to produce the most favorable conditions for raising both grain and live stock, there is no such word as fail.

Live Stock and Good Breeds.

The quality of any article of commerce usually regulates its value. It is an axiom in commercial business that superior articles, whether the product of husbandry or of manufacture, always demand the best prices, and are in greatest demand. This rule applies especially to live stock and the farmer who ignores it is blind to his own interests. A well-bred animal at any of the markets commands from one to two cents a pound more than an inferior one, and it costs less to prepare the good animal for the market than it does the inferior one, the only adverse condition being the first cost which is soon repaid in additional profits. The farmers of our State have not, as yet, come to comprehend the great importance of quality in live stock, and oftentimes neglect opportunities for improvement. With that rare good sense, fore-

sight and public spirit that has always marked his career, Mr. James J. Hill twenty years ago imported from Europe two carloads of thoroughbred Polled-Angus bulls and distributed them among the farmers on the line of the Great Northern Railroad in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, giving their use to the farming communities where located for the simple maintenance of the animals. This occurred during the acute period of exclusive wheat raising, and it failed to make the impression it deserved among the farmers, many of them sticking to their old scrub bulls, and failing to avail themselves of the golden opportunity. Notwithstanding the failure to make available the splendid opportunities thus presented by Mr. Hill, still by force of the circumstance alone great benefits have accrued to large sections where the original plants were established. This is apparent in the traces of good blood and breed among the arrivals of stock upon our markets at the present time, and has been for years past. The purity of blood has not been maintained, but a great improvement in general conditions is very apparent. It is more than likely that Mr. Hill has long since come to view his venture as fruitless, but it affords me great pleasure to be able to state that his effort, though not what he had anticipated, has, nevertheless, produced good results, and the sacrifice on his part has been repaid a hundred-fold by a general improvement of the cattle throughout a large section of Northern Minnesota and North Dakota.

Evolution in Stock Markets.

For a quarter of a century Albany, N. Y., was the controlling and most important market for live stock in the United States, but with the westward march of civilization it was supplanted by Buffalo, which in turn was superseded by Cincinnati, and finally by Chicago, which for nearly half a century has enjoyed the distinction of being the greatest market in the world. For more than twenty-five years Chicago has set the price for beef, pork and mutton animals, not only for this country but for Europe and every commercial nation on the globe. All the markets are regulated by Chicago. This supremacy has made Chicago great, and has added untold millions of dollars to her wealth and importance as a commercial city, but I predict that she is to-day at the zenith of her glory as a live stock market, and while her total live stock business may not decrease for some time to come, it will not increase, but with the development of other and competing markets, it will finally decline. Chicago has undisputed sway in the territory west and southwest, a distance of about 500 miles, but outside of this line she must compete with Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul, where new markets have sprung into existence, and where the most modern packing plants, with the best economic facilities have come into use, and which has reduced actual cost of manufacture to the minimum. These several outlying market places completely flank Chicago to the south, southwest, west and northwest. Each has its immediate territory upon which to depend for support and from which it will practically secure the merchantable live stock. Chicago has in the past had more or less of a free hand throughout this immense territory, but with the new conditions she will lose more and more of it until she must depend finally upon the country east and north of the semi-circle line named. Within said line Chicago will be absolute monarch, and for many years to come this will be sufficient to give her great prominence as a live stock market, but commercial conditions are exacting, and geo-

graphic location will surely make itself felt in determining the future great market centers of the country. That the great packers of Chicago have not been asleep to the new conditions is quite apparent and is plainly demonstrated by their location at the Western points referred to. Every one of these great packers have within the past few years established themselves at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and St. Paul. As the broad States and Territories of the Far West are developed, new markets must come into existence, and the older ones become of less importance.

St. Paul a Factor.

In the evolution of the markets St. Paul is destined to become a conspicuous factor. Its geographical location is such that it commands a vast territory, north to British Columbia and west to the Pacific Ocean. This magnificent empire, much of which is yet unsubdued by husbandry or occupied for ranges, is fast developing into farms and ranches for the raising of cattle, sheep and horses.

Doubtless the finest natural ranges with the best water and nutritious grasses in the world, are those that are only beginning to be developed in North and South Dakota and Montana. The great ranges of the Dakotas and Montana are breaking up and disappearing, and in their places are developing the ranches with their permanent occupants and their domestic herds of cattle and bands of sheep and horses. The transformation is already at hand, and the wilderness of the ranges is being supplanted by the farm and the evidence of thrift and of civilization. It is difficult to fully understand the possibilities of the vast area of country referred to when fairly developed, because it is greater in extent and greater in resources than that upon which Chicago, the acknowledged leading live stock market of the world, depends.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, there was received at the St. Paul Union Stockyards 17,300 cars of live stock, amounting in the aggregate to 1,239,689 animals.

The value and classification of these animals was as follows:

500,000 hogs, value	\$5,524,000
178,000 cattle, value	5,000,340
45,000 calves, value	445,000
490,000 sheep, value	2,720,000
26,689 horses, value	420,000

Total value

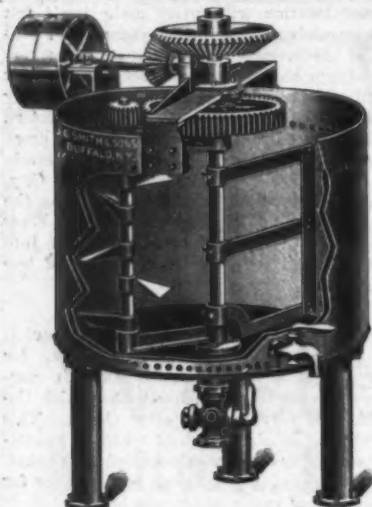
\$14,109,340
Some of the animals passed through to other markets, but there was actually paid to the producers more than \$12,000,000 in cash, two-thirds of the value of the entire wheat crop of Minnesota at the market stations of the State in the year 1899, when an average crop of wheat was produced.

VERMONT CATTLE COMMISSION FINDINGS.

The State Cattle Commission of Vermont, as a result of the year's investigations among the herds of that State, says:

Creameries should demand of their patrons that all herds be tested. The herds were generally healthier in 1900 than in 1899. The calves were generally healthy. The calves slaughtered this season, when they did show tuberculous taint, showed it through the glands of the intestines. The Commission adopts every means for improving the health and condition of cattle. The Commission has urged the adoption of the tuberculin test as the law provides. The present law is defective in that it allows the Commission to inspect all herds at will, but the Commission or its officers are powerless to enforce the injection of the tuberculin without the consent of the owner.

The Commission found the dairies in a dangerously unhealthy and unsanitary state.



IMPROVED BUFFALO LARD MIXER

Jacketed all around for cold water
and steam.

Why Lard that is Not Mixed While Cooling will Not Hold Together or Keep Hard

If you will examine the lard after it is rendered and cooled off and not mixed, with a microscope, you will find this lard is a mass of seeds or kernels. Inside of the seed is oil; the outside is a white coating or shell like an egg. When this is run in pails without being mixed, the oil separates in warm weather and produces a mass of soft lard. When using a Mixer, however, while cooling, all these fine kernels are mashed or smoothed out and mixes the entire contents to one solid mass. This is what makes the lard much whiter and keeps hard longer than if not mixed. In hot weather it is best to stir in a little stirrins. This cannot be done without a Mixer. Very often butchers wonder why lard made by packers is better for baking pie crusts, etc. It is because the lard has been mixed and is all one mass of lard without oily seed in. If you use a Lard Mixer, you can produce as fine a lard as anyone. The quicker lard is cooled off the better.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS, Manufacturers,
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

WITH A GOOD LARD MIXER YOU CAN MAKE GOOD LARD SUMMER AND WINTER.

CATTLE GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The following call for the first annual convention of the American Cattle Growers' Association has been issued from headquarters:

The first annual convention of the American Cattle Growers' Association is hereby called to meet at Denver, Col., at the Tabor Grand Opera House, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, March 5, 1901, for the purpose of effecting permanent organization, adopting a constitution and by-laws, and for such general business as may properly come before the convention.

The present basis of representation of this association is individual membership, and any citizen, a cattle grower and owner, is eligible for membership upon payment of initiation fee of \$5, and will be entitled to one vote in this convention.

The order of business for the first convention shall be as follows: Convention called to order by the President. Roll call. Address of welcome. Response to address of welcome. Appointment of committees. General business.

This convention is the result of a meeting of a large number of prominent growers of cattle from many States and Territories, held in Salt Lake City on the evening of Jan. 17, 1901, to consider the question whether there should be formed a general organization to promote and protect the industry of cattle growing. The great interest felt in the question was manifest by the large and enthusiastic attendance, wherein every State and Territory, but one, west of the Mississippi river was represented. After a full argument it was unanimously decided that the American Cattle Growers' Association should be created and that its membership was to be made up exclusively of cattle growers. Officers and an executive committee, representing each State, to hold until the first convention of the association, were selected. It was determined that the first convention should be held in Denver, as above, and that at that meeting the organization should be perfected by the election of permanent officers and executive committee, and the adoption of a constitution and by-laws; and thereupon the convention should proceed with such business as might be called before it.

The American Cattle Growers' Association was formed in full accord with the main object of the National Live Stock Association, then in session at Salt Lake City. All other live stock interests have exclusive national or-

ganizations except the cattle growers through which to advance their interests. The cattle growers, naturally, wished and determined to have such an organization of their own, which will take all action, offensive or defensive, to protect any interest peculiar to their industry. It is earnestly hoped that all cattle growers will join this association.

The present idea is for individual membership to form the basis of this association, which will give a small cattle grower as much voice on the floor of the convention hall as a large owner, but this will be finally settled at the first convention. The only qualification necessary for membership is to be a cattle grower and owner.

At present membership may be secured by sending your name and address to the Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Denver, Col., or to your State committeeman (or personally at the convention), together with \$5, the initiation fee that was accepted at the meeting at which this association formed its temporary organization. It is expected that the railways will make a greatly reduced rate for the round trip to Denver.

This association is to protect and advance the interests of all cattle growers, large or small, equally, and we want them all on the membership roll. It is especially desired that a large attendance be had at the coming convention at Denver, and any cattle grower who can possibly come is urged to do so. They may be assured that the proceedings of the convention will be highly beneficial, and their stay in Denver exceedingly pleasant.

By order Executive Committee.

H. H. ROBINSON, President.

A. E. DE RICQLES, Secretary.

Stockyards Companies Against Assessors.

Stockyards companies having offices on the Kansas side of the State line in the Kansas City Stock Exchange building, have secured a temporary injunction against the county assessor to prevent his assessing them for taxes. They claim to be exempt.

Washington Cattle for Alaska.

The demands of the Alaska trade for beef will be the means of increasing the cattle industry in the western part of Washington this year. Stockmen are arranging to take care of a share of this trade, and there will be a large amount of Western Washington cattle shipped North this summer.

Russian Sheep Casings EXPORTERS

HABERKORN BROS.

Admiralstrasse, HAMBURG, GERMANY

Importers of All Kinds of

AMERICAN SAUSAGE CASINGS

JOHN R. ROWAND,
MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE M.L.S., CLEVEELAND, London & N.I.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Ware-
housing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

George M. Brill, M.E. CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Engineering of Electric Power Plants,
Cold Storage and Refrigerating Plants.
1143-4 Marquette Bldg., - - CHICAGO.

Latest Market Quotations

On Hides, Skins, Pelts, Tallow,
Grease, etc. Send for Free
Sample Copy of CHICAGO DAILY
HIDE AND TALLOW BULLETIN.

Hide and Leather Publishing
Co., 154 Lake St., Chicago

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—Highby & Killin will build a creamery at Monument, Col.

—An ice factory for Englewood, N. J., is under consideration.

—The Kirkland Creamery Co., Utica, N. Y., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated.

—The Palmetto Ice Co., Columbia, S. C., is enlarging plant.

—J. R. Langston, Pine Bluff, Ark., will establish an ice plant.

—The People's Ice and Fuel Co., Charlotte, N. C., capital \$25,000, will erect an ice plant.

—The Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Battle Creek, Mich., will erect a \$5,000 refrigerator plant.

—The business men of York, Neb., have invited Armour & Co. to build a cold storage house.

—The Joliet Pure Ice Co., Joliet, Ill., has been incorporated to do an ice and cold storage business.

—The Pennsylvania Ice Co., of Philadelphia, capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated to manufacture ice.

—The Deansville Butter, Cheese & Condensed Milk Co., capital stock \$1,500, has been incorporated.

—The Barthels Brewing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., is contemplating the fitting up of a plant at Stamford, Conn.

—Representative Babb has introduced into the Kansas Legislature a bill permitting the city of Wichita to own a public ice plant.

—The Heidebreder Ice Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$8,000, has been incorporated by Geo. L., Charles W., Theo. W. and Anna Heidebreder.

—The firm of Horlock & Holly, Navasota, Texas, operators of an ice plant, has been dissolved, W. R. Horlock succeeding.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Carlyle, Ill., are contemplating the establishment of a cold storage plant.

—The Franklin Ice Co., Franklin, Ind., capital \$16,000, has been incorporated by Martin J. Friedman, Harvey Coonse and H. H. Woodsmall.

—The Granite City Creamery Co., Dell Rapids, S. Dak., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Wm. Briley, Henry Robertson and P. W. Dougherty.

—The Citizens' Ice Co., Lafayette, Ind., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by J. F. Judy, T. N. Porr, E. H. Andrews, M. A. Metzger and G. Loeb.

—The Worcester Creamery Co., Worcester, N. Y., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by Arthur Smith, I. S. Mereness and Eugene Starkweather, all of Worcester.

—Part of the old appraisers' stores bounded by Washington, West, Hubert and Laight streets, New York City, has been sold to the City Cold Storage Warehouse Co.

—The Acme Ice Machine Co., New York City, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Edward Purvis and H. H. Purvis, of Brooklyn, and J. J. Bailey, of New York.

—The Molan Farmers' Creamery Co., Molan, S. Dak., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by C. Dickinson, Frank Nielson, O. E. Gulickson, John Plath and Samuel Harmon.

—The Retail Butchers' Association, Columbus, O., of which Harry Galloway is chairman, has about decided to form the Arctic Ice & Cold Storage Co., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

—Machinery for an ice plant in Pine Bluff, Ark., has been purchased by J. R. Langston. Its capacity will be about twenty tons of ice daily. Work on the plant will begin in a few days, and it will be completed by the middle of March.

—The American Cold Storage & Shipping Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$2,000,000, has been incorporated by Frank Hendrick, Albert Putnam, H. B. Kittinger, Edward Schmidt and Ralph Kirby, all of Jersey City; attorney, F. K. Curtis. It is the intention to fit space in ships for transporting meats.

CHICAGO PACKING & PROVISION CO. STATEMENT.

In a suit brought by shareholders of the Chicago Packing & Provision Co., the answer of the defendants makes it appear that the concern has now no liabilities other than a few unliquidated claims which are in dispute. The cash on hand, the result of the conversion of its assets, amounts to \$656,915. This money is on deposit and is drawing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. Everything owned by the company has been sold except a plant out in Nebraska, and that may be disposed of any day, since an offer has been made for the property. The rejoinder estimates that the total assets, after paying all liabilities, costs, and expenses, will reach between \$800,000 and \$850,000.

As most of the stock is held in England, there are some complications in international legal procedure.

LONDON MEAT NOTES.

Sir A. S. Haslam is now M. P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme—the sole representative, I believe, in Parliament of the refrigerating interests.

Sir Charles Tupper has outlined a large scheme of national cold storage and transportation for Canada. Canadian statesmen are rather fond of doing this periodically. Amongst his proposals is the formation in Australasia of depots for Canadian provisions—like carrying coals to Newcastle?

The British statistics of stock do not show any improvement in numbers worth speaking of, with regard to cattle. As to sheep, there is a falling off of 600,000, showing the effect of the temptation offered to breeders of high meat market prices, as in New Zealand. Pigs are less by 400,000. These figures are for the United Kingdom.

An argument took place the other day in the city in which one of the contestants was a bank manager, who maintained the value of wool as a financial security versus frozen meat. His antagonist floored him by pointing out the fall in Merinos in nine months—50 per cent. One can hardly call wool a gilt-edged security after that.

A chemist was recently speaking of experiments which had been tried years ago in the carriage of fresh meat. It was coated with a wash in which there was a 20 per cent. solution of formalin. This entirely kept away decay, and when it was desired to consume the meat the rind was peeled off, leaving no trace of the agent. This, of course, is vastly different to the cases where preservatives enter into the composition of articles of food.—Pastoralists' Review.

Chamberlain's Stock Business.

In the year 1900 there were received at Chamberlain, S. D., of all kinds of live stock 265 cars, and forwarded from there 512 cars. Or 98 more cars received in 1900 than in 1898, and 159 more forwarded in 1900 than there were in the year 1898. On the basis of 23 head of cattle to the car, there were shipped from Chamberlain the past year 8,900 head. The probable average of young cattle put in a car would be 36, and there having been received 257 cars in 1900, it shows that 8,905 cattle were unloaded for the ranges tributary to the city.

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, have just equipped a large electric light plant at Huehuetenango, Guatemala, Central America, with Cross Oil Filters.

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, have just shipped six Cross Oil Filters to Finland.

P & B PRESERVATIVE PAINT

BLOOD and WATER

will not soak into the floors of your buildings if you coat them with P & B Paint. Neither will brine or acid. Floors always sweet and clean. Paint all your tanks, vats and iron piping with it, inside and out, and they'll last a long time.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

OFFICES
100 WILLIAM ST.
WAREHOUSES
81-83 JOHN ST.
NEW YORK

Sold in Philadelphia by FRANK S. DE RONDE CO., 48 North 4th Street

The Cold-Storage System of Birmingham.

Consul Halstead, under date of Jan. 2, sends the following:

So large is Birmingham as a food-distributing center that it is computed that upward of a million persons are regularly supplied with food from the city markets. Consequently there is a rapid and extensive turnover every week in perishable articles, and, as the supply of home-grown meat, fruit and vegetables is very disproportionate to the ever-increasing demand, it is supplemented by huge quantities of food from abroad. Rapid and regular, however, as are the sales, it is impossible to arrange the supply and demand to a nicety. Sudden changes in the weather, too, often place the wholesale butchers and poulterers in a difficulty, the result being that perishable goods, in large quantities, are left on their hands.

It is then that the benefit of cold-storage chambers is felt. The utilization of refrigerating processes for commercial purposes has developed so wonderfully of late years as to suggest endless possibilities. What our ancestors deemed impossibilities have now become matters of every-day simplicity, and articles of food which they regarded as luxuries only to be had at certain seasons of the year are now, owing to these refrigerating processes, almost every-day articles of diet. The system of cold storage was established in Birmingham about thirteen years ago. When the new meat market was erected, the operations of the Birmingham Refrigeration Company—which bears the name of Professor Linde, of Wiesbaden, who a quarter of a century ago introduced the system of cold production—were considerably extended, and additional works of a similar character will be opened at Digbeth.

The foreign meat supply continues to increase, and it is difficult to say how large a part it now plays in the feeding of the English people. For a long time people could not be persuaded that frozen meat was palatable, but cheapness and improved quality in course of time made many converts. Even now there is a strong prejudice against it, but for some years the frozen mutton of Australia and New Zealand and the frozen beef of America have formed in a large measure the staple meat supply of the laboring classes.

During the last twenty-five years the meat trade with the United States has developed into an important industry, and the cold stores are regularly filled with hundreds of quarters of American beef.

In one room are thousands of carcasses of foreign sheep in their diaphanous cotton coverings, bearing testimony to the enterprise of the breeders in Australia, New Zealand and South America. They are piled one on top of another like bricks. On their arrival in Birmingham they are immediately taken to the stores, and any signs of thawing which may have been developed since their removal from the refrigerating rooms of the vessel in which they were brought are at once corrected, and the meat remains dry and good, ready for the meat salesman when he needs a supply. It is estimated that quite 30,000 sheep carcasses can be stored, and when the new rooms are completed this number will be increased by nearly 80,000. The quantity of pigs indicates the popularity of American bacon. Large consignments of chilled pork are also received from the States. This is one of the newer importations, and it seems so far to have been attended with satisfactory results. The pork is said to be of high quality and rich flavor, and undistinguishable from English pork, except in the color, which is not quite so bright as that of pork recently killed. This American meat has the merit of being slightly cheaper than the English.

REFRIGERATING PLANTS

...FOR...

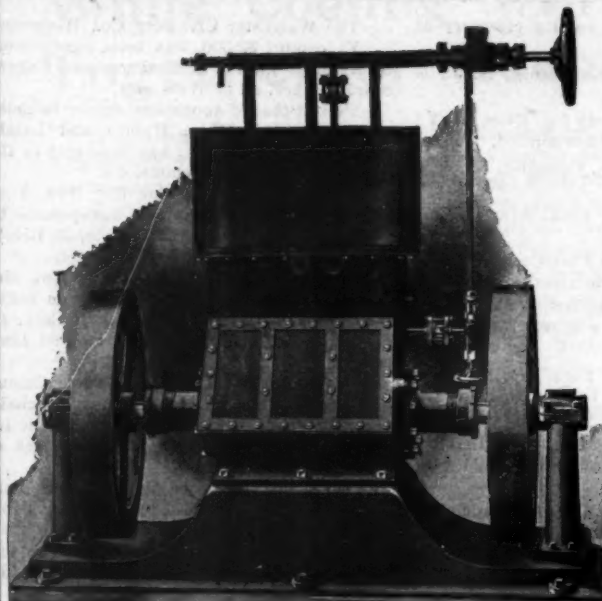
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for Markets.**

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Tons.**



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OSHKOSH, WIS.

The growth of the Australian rabbit trade has been phenomenal. Upward of 14,000,000 rabbits are, it is stated, annually received in England, and boxes containing several scores of thousands were to be found a week ago in the freezing chambers. The fur is as stiff as the porcupine's quill, and the skins as hard as stones. Some of the animals were placed in the stores fully six months ago. There are rooms in which general commodities are stored, while special chambers are set apart for fresh-killed meat, which are kept at 36° F. The latter rooms are connected with the stans in the meat market and with the slaughterhouses by a specially arranged set of overhead rails. By this means, sides of beef can be easily run by the hydraulic lifts direct into the stores. Canadian eggs and Danish and Siberian butter, of which there would appear to be an ever-increasing supply, are preserved, and large consignments of British Columbian salmon—big fish weighing nearly half a hundredweight—are being constantly received. In the new works, special storage rooms will be set apart for the reception of fish and fruit. Canada and Servia send large supplies of turkeys during the winter, geese come from France and Italy, fowls from Russia, and hares from Belgium, all of which, in their turn, find a brief resting place in these strange warehouses.

Unreasonable Objections.

Gower farmers are reported to be petitioning against the granting of an order permitting the import of foreign cattle at Swansea on the extraordinary ground that it would lead to the introduction of diseased meat into the town. The local authorities have in full effect the necessary machinery to prevent the introduction into the borough of diseased meat from all quarters.



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DOLD'S NEW WICHITA PLANT.

The Wichita, Kansas, "Eagle" says:

As an evidence of the finished discipline always prevailing at the plant of the Dold Packing Co., it may be suggested that yesterday morning, Saturday, there was very little of interest about the new hog slaughtering plant. But less than a day's labor thereafter, namely, late in the afternoon, there was a quiet but well evidenced example of discipline, order and system. Where in the morning was a horde of workmen all intermingling and crowding each other in seeming chaos and distraction, in the late afternoon might have been seen a perfected flooring foundation in the new slaughter pens house. First there is laid a solid foundation of crushed furnace cinders; then a bed of six inches of sand, and on top of this a heavy brick paved floor. The dragging part of the new hog house is now all over. The brick work was slower in finishing than was expected by the management, but this is now all finished, and it now remains only to set the several pieces of fine machinery which have been specially designed and outlined by the efficient superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Darrigrand, who has spent a lifetime in the study of abattoir construction, fittings and mechanical contrivances. The hog slaughtering house, which has dimensions of 72 feet by 100 feet, is being thoroughly paved with vitrified brick, on a solidly constructed foundation of specially prepared concrete.

Mr. Tom Mallory, head carpenter of the plant, is rejoicing in the new tool house specially constructed for him, and which from now on will be assigned to his tender care. During the building of the new hog slaughtering house, this building was devoted to the receiving of lime and cement, but will soon be emptied of this and assigned to Foreman Mallory, who will use it as a tool house, and he will hold his men accountable each night for all ropes, barrows and all other tools used anywhere about the plant. One especial apparatus Mr. Mallory will insist on receiving especial attention, and that is the new hydraulic jack screw, whose lifting capacity is measured by the 200-ton dynamic force. This delicately contrived piece of mechanism is so finely adjusted that it was possible to raise one corner of the whole Dold packing building a hair's breadth at a time, and one man at the lever controlling the whole contrivance.

Yesterday the new lard refining machinery, which has been in process of placing for several weeks, was started into operation, and everything found to be in perfect working order. The new agitators, with unlimited capacity, were set in motion by the engineer, and proved equal to all expectations. This means that the celebrated "White Clover Leaf Lard," for which the Wichita plant was long ago made famous, will be hereafter turned out with greater speed and with the same high grade of perfection.

Mr. Fred Dold has been advised by the construction companies that the machinery for the new scalding tubs, the elevators, and the perfected scraper, are all about completed to his order and will be shipped so as to arrive here about the first of February. Once here, all these new appliances will be placed in position, and when once the whistle blows to announce the initial killing of the new house, every employee from Manager Fred W. Dold, and Superintendent Charles D. Darrigrand, down to Clarence, who drives the living hogs from the holding pens to the killing house, will let go a scream of satisfaction.

Wolves Killing Sheep.

Reports from Berrien County, Missouri, state that a pack of wolves is destroying sheep by the hundreds. Hunters will try to destroy them.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review.

SURPRISINGLY SMALL STOCKS KEEP PRICES FAIRLY FIRM—PROBABILITIES OF LARGER ACCUMULATIONS THIS MONTH—HOME DEMANDS INCREASING — EXPORT BUYING OF A CONSERVATIVE ORDER — SPECULATION ALMOST ENTIRELY IN THE MAY OPTION.

The small gain in stocks at Chicago for January was in a good degree expected, but with the heavy shipments to Europe in that month it was a surprise that the world's visible supply of lard showed only about 22,000 tierces increase. The English markets showed 2,000 tierces less lard held than on Jan. 1, while at Hamburg there were only 7,500 tierces held Feb. 1, against 3,500 tierces Jan. 1. The total supply in Europe was 40,000 tierces, against 36,000 tierces Jan. 1, while afloat for Europe there were 72,000 tierces, against 63,000 tierces Jan. 1. Chicago showed for January a decrease in its supply of 7,300 tierces. This exhibition of the statistical position, following upon the indifferent attitude of Europe for several weeks over new buying, proves that a large general consumption is under way, despite the considered high prices, and that the liberal shipments on maturing contracts in January in connection with home wants absorb the productions readily. It had been held by the trade that accumulations were likely to make considerable headway through this most active packing period; therefore the developments make steadily a most sensitive condition of affairs. Indeed, some exporters who had held off in expectation of a more favorable market have been compelled this week to buy. In a general way, however, the shippers seem disposed to wait a while longer; they have some hope that February will give a more burdensome holding of general hog supplies in this country. They reason that while January was an active month in the way of shipments to the other side, on the maturing contracts, through purchases made in October and November, that, so far as they can learn, there are not many ahead contracts for February, while that general demands from Europe will not be large this month; therefore, that the probable liberal packing this month may before its close throw the market more in favor of buyers. In any contingency, however, it does not look to us as though very marked dulness in values were possible for some time. While we look for an easier market, in the natural addition to held supplies, as the season advances, yet it would seem that if even the exporters prolong indifference over buying, that there is enough business from them steadily in connection with home demands to prevent at any time in the near future a decided slump in affairs. It looks as though this country was willing to pay close to current prices, in its prosperous general trade conditions, with the high prices realized for many of its staples, while it must be recollected that the home demands last year formed the chief influence over prices in this country, and where in previous years it had been found necessary to

depend chiefly upon the disposition of foreigners over extensive buying. As yet this year these home demands have not developed to their full order, but are steadily increasing and should soon prove liberal, as there are many sources to fill in which lard for a few weeks has been conservative as awaiting a more settled outlook. The speculation has been about centered on the May option; those having contracts on nearer months have for the most part shifted them to the later delivery. There has been at times liberal buying of pork, lard and ribs, especially pork, by the packers, particularly when there have been slight reactions in prices. We still think that the May option offers greater uncertainty over values than the near deliveries, and that its fluctuations will depend largely upon the extent of the long interest. By that time there had ought to be enough of a supply held to exert some influence. The hog supplies are undoubtedly back in farmers' hands in liberal volume, notwithstanding prices for the swine for some time have been satisfactory to them. They are likely to be shipped forward freely right along, barring the intermissions in forwarding, through bad weather conditions; but corn seems to be plenty for feeding; however, the reserved way it is being marketed at the prices, while the farmers believe in the prices of the swine. The quality of the hogs arriving is well up to the average, while all over the country the supplies have been carried along under exceptionally good conditions, in favorable weather and absence of sickness.

In New York there has been more of a business with English shippers, who have bought through shipments from the West, laid down, at more favorable prices than possible on the moderate offerings direct hence. In city lard there has been little more trade with Cuba, and with the usual business with the refiners the make has been closely sold. The Continent business in refined lard has been of a moderate order. The compound lard is taken more freely at 5%⁵/₈¢, chiefly at 5%⁵/₈¢; as compared with pure lard these prices are exceptionally low, and by reason of the lower drift of the cotton oil market. The dealings in mess pork here have been moderate for export; a little more of a trading in city family at \$15.50 and thereabouts. The city cutters have insufficient supplies of light bellies, but heavy bellies are slow; prices are fairly well sustained. There is now little demand from the mining regions. The city shoulders are supported in price, as they are bought close to the offerings; for pickled hams an increased demand and firmer prices.

New York stock Feb. 1, 11,792 tierces prime and off grade lard and stearine, against 9,869 tierces Jan. 1.

Sales in New York for the week up to this writing, 1,500 tierces Western steam lard, part at 7.65¢; 600 tierces city lard, to refiners, at 7.30¢; 400 tierces do, for West Indies, at 7.40¢. Compound lard, 5%⁵/₈¢; 600 barrels mess pork, at \$13.75@14.50; 250 barrels city family, at \$15.00@15.50; 150 barrels short clear, at \$14.00@16.50; 2,500 pickled shoulders, at 6¢; 5,000 pickled hams, at 8%⁵/₈¢; 1,500 fresh hams, at 9%⁵/₈¢; 6,000 lbs. fresh bellies, at 8%⁵/₈¢; 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, at 7%⁵/₈¢; 12 lbs. average at 8¢; light smoking do, at 8%⁵/₈¢; 50 boxes clear bellies, at 8¢.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 6,121 barrels pork, 10,906,701 lbs. lard, and 17,585,564 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year, 4,545 barrels pork, 9,341,594 lbs. lard, and 14,418,081 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Shippers wants are light, and they secure easier prices; city tierced extra India mess, at \$14.50@14.75; barreled lots are moving out moderately; extra mess at \$8.00@9.00; family, at \$11.00@11.50; packet, at \$9.75@10.50.

CANNED MEATS are easier again and dull; corned and roast, quoted, 1s at \$1.25; 2s, at \$2.30; 4s, at \$4.60; 6s, at \$7.75, and 14 lbs., at \$17.50.

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review.

REMARKABLY DULL CONDITIONS OF TRADING OFFSETTING THE INFLUENCE FROM THE LARD POSITION—ABSENCE OF EXPORT DEMAND—LOWER PRICES AT THE SEABOARD BY 1C. PER GALLON.

The week has been unusually dull in trading in cotton oil, while prices at the seaboard are 1c lower. The entire situation is very unsatisfactory. Even some of the mills are easing a little over prices. The disparity in prices at the seaboard and mills is still marked. It is true that many of the small mills in the Atlantic sections are keeping closely sold, while pursuing their usual policy of finding a market for their productions promptly, but the large mills, those that enter chiefly into calculations in figuring over accumulations, continue against selling, while the fact that there is a good deal of oil held South restrains buyers. In other words, there is an apprehension among even the large consumers that the market is not settled, and that it may feel the effect of the steadily growing supplies at the South in forcing still easier prices, unless there are better indications than at present of reviving demands. It seems to be apprehended by the home buyers that they

are likely to have the market for a long time largely to themselves, or that foreign markets are not likely to show material interest for several weeks, while they have a doubt that the home demands will be sufficient to absorb enough of the supply to prevent easier prices, considering the accumulations made latterly over the South. Under normal conditions of trading cotton oil would be cheap at current prices, especially in view of the lard and tallow situations. But with the apathy of all foreign markets, and which are falling back, just now upon the use of other oils as well as with the conservative temper of home demands, the oil market may develop further depressing indications. Of course, the position of the South over oil has a basis in the high prices of seed, while that even, at the current market rates for the oil, little if any profit is possible. The developments of demand, however, must be taken into consideration. We do not think that the holdings of the oil by the Southeast mills are as large as some people suppose; indeed many of the mills in those sections had hastened their oil to the seaboard market and to the West at the ruling market rates right along; but it would seem that in Texas and the Mississippi Valley, more particularly in Texas, there are held some large lines of the product, with a generally full holding otherwise. It is the belief as well that in the latter sections the mills, while they are closing up, as usual about this time, will, many of them, be compelled to reopen. They have their tanks full of oil, and are compelled to close down in many instances on productions, while at the same time they have supplies of seed and are steadily taking in more of it. This will necessitate resumption of productions. The South, of course, looks upon current prices of oil as out of relation altogether to general conditions, and believes (those sections that shut down) that by the time to start up production again

that the surplus of oil will be cleaned out. If a fair quantity of seed is to be held by the mills and otherwise to a later period in the Southeast and other more remote sections, it would seem probable that as the season advances there would be a good deal more off grade oil than had been looked for; thus for this year off grades have been very sparingly offered.

Fortunately there has not been much oil unsold arriving upon the New York market latterly, else the market here would have been still easier on its dulness; now that the urgent cotton shipments are through with, it is probable that freer supplies of oil will come forward, but these supplies are not likely to be of the ordinary volume, and because of the individual reserved temper of the South over selling.

Not much oil has as yet come out on February contracts; there has been some shifting of February to March deliveries. The latter month is now hardly better than the current delivery, where only recently it stood a little above it.

The decline in New York up to this writing for refined has brought prime yellow for February delivery to 30, and March delivery at 30 bid and 30½ asked. New Orleans was sold at 29. The southeast mills have offered a few lots of crude in tanks at a decline to 23½c. Texas quotes 22½@23c.

In New York sales of 1,000 barrels prime yellow, February delivery, at 30¾c; 1,500 barrels do., at 30½c; 1,500 barrels do., at 30c, now at 30c; 750 barrels do., March delivery, at 31c; 500 barrels do., 30¾c; 500 barrels do., at 30½c, now 30c bid and 30½c asked; 400 barrels white, at 33@35c; 700 barrels winter yellow, at 36@37c. At the mills sales of 18 tanks crude, in Texas, at 22½@23c, and 15 tanks, at the Southeast mills, at 24c down to 23½c, chiefly at 24c. At New Orleans sales of 1,500 barrels prime yellow at 29c, and 1,000 barrels good off yellow at 29c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—It is a long drawn-out period of dulness in the Eastern markets, particularly in New York. All home consumers feel that the situation is strained and that it is working more under the influence of the recent special buying, while they are disposed to await the outcome. Their sentiment is as well backed up by the tone of the foreign markets. The reasoning is that if the English market cannot afford to pay current prices that the home trade is not compelled to buy freely in the absence of competition; therefore, that accumulations must ultimately take place. From the appearance of the soap trade of the country it looks as though buyers of tallow could be indifferent for some time over taking tallow extensively. The margin of profit on soap is, as is well understood, of a very narrow order, on the insistence of buyers of the manufactured goods over prices, as well as from the sharp competition to secure business, and if there is any prospect of getting tallow cheaper the soapmakers will be inclined to act conservatively as long as possible. The shippers feel that anything over the old basis of 4½¢ for city in hogsheads and 5¢ for tierces is unwarranted, except by demand by the late controlling source, and that at the 5¢ and 5½¢ prices, respectively now asked, that there is nothing in the situation of foreign markets to warrant their being met. There have been no sellers up to this writing this week under 5¢ for city in hogsheads, while a small demand has prevailed at 4½¢. But the New York melters can afford to be indifferent for awhile, because of having sold most of their near makes ahead. The Western markets seem to be differently situated; there is a little more activity to them, however more in special grades. The packers there are quite firm, although most of the demands to them are of a spasmodic order, while they come from only one or two sources, while these require the better grades. The city makers, as an exception, at the West have been compelled to force a market, and have accepted for renderers easier prices. The London sale on Wednesday furnished the best indication of the slack condition of affairs on the other side; there were 750 casks offered at it, while less than one-quarter of the quantity was sold; the prices ranged 3d lower.

The exporters in New York have been figuring a little on city edible, but even this grade is remarkably slow; it, however, is not plenty; there have been 350 tierces of it sold latterly for export at 5½¢. The country made comes in very moderately; there is indeed some scarcity of the best lines of it, and which are wanted not only by the home soapmakers but as well by certain special export sources. There have been sales of 275,000 lbs. for the week, at 4½¢@5½¢, as to quality, but 5½¢ rarely exceeded. The West has quoted in instances city renderers at 4½¢ asked, while just now the bidding is scarce at that; prime packers there is quoted at 5½¢@5½¢, and not much on offer.

Later.—On Thursday there were 100 hogsheads city sold in New York at 4½¢; now further offered at that and 4½¢ bid.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been little interest shown by buyers this week. The compound business has not as yet quickened, and the makers of the several compounds are very conservative over taking the stearine. The special demand at the Southwest last week upon the Chicago market has not been followed by inquiry from people who are regular buyers, and the Western points are losing a little of the excitement then had. In New York the disposition to ask 7½¢, prevalent in the previous week, has been slightly modified, and sales would be hardly possible over 7½¢. The Chicago market, up to this writing, rests upon a 7½¢ basis bid, and 7½¢ asked.

Later.—Sale in New York of 50,000 lbs. at 7½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—The conservative trading for some time in refined lard, now that the contracts with exporters are chiefly completed, permits the accumulation of a little more of the stearine, although the make of it is not large; buyers therefore find rather an easier market upon which to figure. About 8¢ is quoted in a nominal way.

GREASE.—The market is slackening a little. It is feeling the dulness in tallow. The exporters are doing little, and the home pressers and soap people refrain from active interest. The oil is selling slowly, as well. Supplies of the better grades of grease are moderate only, and this prevents for them more important concessions. "A" white quoted at 5½¢@5½¢, "B" white at 5½¢@5½¢, yellow at 4½¢@4½¢, and house at 4½¢@4½¢. There have been sales this week of 125,000 lbs. white at 5½¢@5½¢, and 100,000 lbs. yellow at 4½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—The conservative buying for some time of greases by the pressers gives a very moderate holding of the stearine, and when demand for it comes along a fairly firm price is secured. Sales of 75,000 lbs. yellow at 5 1-16¢@5½¢. White quoted at 5½¢@5½¢, and yellow at 5 1-16¢@5½¢.

LARD OIL.—While the cost of lard is higher, and usually with higher lard comes better prices for the oil, yet as recently the

oil prices have been apart from lard, by reason of the active demands for the product for consumption and the insufficient productions, there is little change to note this week. Simply a steady market prevails, and the supplies not as yet materially accumulating. About 65¢@66¢ quoted.

CORN OIL has yielded further in price. The supplies on offer are not large, but the foreign markets appear to have contracted pretty well ahead for their needs, and it is, at present, hard to sell more than limited quantities. Car lots are quoted at 5.15¢@5.20¢, and job lots run up to about 5.50¢.

THE COTTONSEED SITUATION.

In a statement in the "Tradesman," Mr. P. Stenning Coate, of the Memphis Cotton Exchange Quotation Committee, says:

"There is an undoubted shortage in the Memphis output, but there is no shrinkage in the total output of the Southern mills. Some time ago it seemed that the yield would be less than now appears probable, and for this reason I doubt any further advance in prices. The foreign bids from Liverpool are from ½ to 1 cent per gallon out of line on oil, and considerably below quotations on meal and cake, both here and at other important milling centers. Liverpool is fully \$5 per ton under the highest price of the season, paid in that market during last October. The greatest element of weakness in the situation is the fact that acceptances of foreign bids are followed by successive lower cables, which shows that the supply offering in the South is ahead of the demand, and that buyers feel no pressure, either as regards their immediate or future supplies.

"The open weather at the South has operated largely against the demand for both meal and cake, limiting both foreign and domestic inquiries for these products.

"There has been considerably less feeding of cattle, both at home and abroad, as a result of the mild winter prevailing, and the demand has thereby been reduced in like proportion. There is plenty of grain at the South now ready for pasturage, and stock is being grazed on this, while meal and cake are neglected.

"In regard to oil, the outlook is possibly a shade brighter for the holder. The lard situation is strong statistically, stocks being small and the demand excellent, which points to a large manufacture of this product and to a consequently good demand for the oil used in making it. There is also a fair inquiry for oil to be used in other channels and the situation is altogether more encouraging than that in meal and cake."



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HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The tendency of the market continues quiet and in an easy direction, some of the native varieties having gone off fractionally. The strongest feature of the market is branded, which variety is in smaller supply and better demand than other classes—and it is doubtful if at the present writing anything in the latter class could be purchased below schedule.

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in substantial quantity at 11½¢, though some of the holders ask 12¢, though it is not thought that they would be insistent in the face of the definite offer at 11½¢. There are some of earlier salting on hand, but most of the late hides have moved.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are rather an indifferent factor, and though nominally worth 11¢ are not very firm.

COLORADO STEERS have sold in a small way at 10½¢, but are likely to recede in sympathy with other values.

No. 1 **TEXAS STEERS** have moved to the number of several cars at 11½¢ for late hides. There are more available at the same price.

NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of 7,000 at 10½¢. Light weights are in general supply and held at 10@10½¢.

BRANDED COWS.—Three thousand Januaries moved at 9½¢, which is the outside price.

NATIVE BULLS have sold in a small way at 10¢; there are not many of them offered.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is quiet and buyers indisposed to regard 8½¢ buffs with favor—as a matter of fact, there are not many offerings. It is difficult to predict with any degree of accuracy just what turn the early market will take, though it is not likely that price will advance.

No. 1 **BUFFS**, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are well sold ahead at 8½¢, while No. 2 brought a cent less. There are a few of both selections on hand, but an appreciable shipment would have to be deferred for some time.

No. 1 **EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., sold in a very small way at 8½¢, with but few available.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 8½¢@7½¢ for the two selections. It is probable that the offerings could be bought on this basis.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are of inferior quality and naturally easier in tendency. Recent sales were effected on a basis of 8½¢ flat.

NATIVE BULLS.—Present offerings would not command above 7½¢, though a su-

perior selection would probably bring more money.

CALFSKINS.—Good country skins are worth from 11½¢@11¢, which prices are above the views of some of the tanners.

No. 1 **KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., range from 9½¢@9¢ and are in indifferent request.

DEACONS are active at 60@80¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢.

HORSE HIDES are in easier tendency, though as yet quotable at \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS.—While not in over general supply, they are not in active request.

PACKER PELTS, \$1@1.10.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80¢@90¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 95¢@1.05.

BOSTON.

Local tanners persistently refused to respond to the attempted advance and 8½¢@7½¢ are the outside prices which the two varieties would command. Only those tanners who are shy on supplies and who wish to cover temporary needs would operate at these prices. New Englands have receded to 8½¢ and are not in special request at that figure. Calfskins continue scarce and the request for them has diminished. Sheepskins are in small supply and prices naturally continue firm.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is very little doing as tanners hesitate to buy. Such stock as has been moved was largely sold on private terms. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 9½¢@10¢.

CITY COWS, 8½¢@9¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½¢@10½¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 7½¢@8½¢.

BULLS, 7½¢@8½¢.

CALFSKINS are in good request for light weights and while yet firm in price are likely to recede in the face of generous receipts.

NEW YORK.

The market is quiet as tanners are not inclined to pay prevailing prices, though holders would be disposed to anticipate their February receipts on the ruling basis. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 10½¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10½¢.

CITY COWS, 9½¢.

BULLS, 9½¢@10½¢.

CALFSKINS (see page 42).

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed rather quietly.

One or two cars of October-November native steers sold at 12½¢ and a few light Texas at 10½¢, extremes 10¢—still there was not much life to the market; this in a measure may be accounted for—as far as branded hide is concerned, the offerings small. This week so far has been a dragging one; there is not yet much snap to the market and the branded stock still in small supply, but even with the small supply there is not much demand. Inquiries are few and far between; still the packers display no anxiety over this, as they have no stocks to fret themselves about. The native situation, however, is not just what they wish it to be. The native slaughter is now fairly on us, and we have fully entered into the two months of the year which decidedly produce the poorest class of hides, the longest haired, and consequently holding more slush and mud; so if the market of February and March should slope off a half cent on native cows and steers, the packers would still receive what may be called full valuation for their hides, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of any of the packers to speculate in native stock this year; they may

be forced to carry some over, but decidedly it will not be a bullish idea that will force them to do so; they are not anxious to carry long-haired stock over into the short haired season, and will only do so because they would be compelled to. The tanners of native stock are seemingly waiting to see how "far down" such will settle before they will pitch in to any large amount; the tanners who will want branded stock will be more numerous and with less stocks to choose from.

SHEEPSKINS are in very small supply after last week's clearance sales, with prices nearly nominal at present writing.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market shows an easier tendency though the declining trend is by no means aggressive. Natives and Texas steers are accumulating to some extent, though the receipts of branded are not sufficiently heavy to allow of any accumulation. The existing general demand is quiet in the extreme and it is thought that while branded varieties are at present nominally sustained that a continuance of poor business must have an adverse effect on branded values. The country market is also slow and 8½¢ buffs are not the subject of much interest on the part of the tanners. Buff conditions are rather unhealthy as a result of recent operations of a doubtful character and tanners are disposed to hesitate before buying anything in excess of immediate needs. Taken altogether, the situation is vague and unsettled and even the "knowing ones" would find it difficult to forecast even the early future. Boston tanners seem in very much the same mood as their Chicago contemporaries, not being inclined to operate on the present basis beyond the purchase of such hides as it is imperative that they have. New Englands have receded to 8½¢ and are in no especial demand at that price despite the fact that supplies are below normal. There are not many calfskins offering and there is very little request for them as they are of a selection which does not appeal to buyers. Sheepskin stocks continue small and firmly sustained. The Philadelphia market is very quiet as tanners show little disposition to operate. The bulk of such sales as have been effected were made on private terms. The New York market shows little activity, and while the packers are willing to sell ahead tanners are not of the same mind, as most of them would regard purchases on the ruling basis for future delivery as a questionable speculation.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 11½¢@12¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11¢; Colorado steers, 10½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 11½¢; No. 1 native cows, 10½¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 10¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 8½¢; No. 2, 7½¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs, 8½¢; branded steers and cows, 8½¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 8½¢; native bulls, 7½¢; calfskins, for No. 1, 11½¢@11¢; kips, for No. 1, 9½¢@9½¢; deacons, 60@80¢; slunks, 25¢; horse hides, \$3.50; packer pelts, \$1@1.10; country pelts, 80¢@90¢; packer lambs, 95¢@1.05.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 7½¢@8½¢; New England hides, 8½¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½¢; country cows, 7½¢@8½¢; country bulls, 7½¢@8½¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11½¢; butt-branded steers, 10½¢; side-branded steers, 10½¢; city cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 9½¢@9½¢; calfskins (see page 42).

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PROVISIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

Following are the stocks of provisions on hand at Milwaukee, Wis., at the close of business Jan. 31, as reported to the Registrar of Provisions of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Jan. 31, 1901.	Dec. 31, 1900.	Jan. 31, 1900.
Mess pork, winter pkd. (new), bbls.	8,324	2,977 1/2	4,808
Mess pork, winter pkd. (old), bbls.	29	68	.....
Mess pork, winter pkd. bbls.	1	2	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,733 1/2	2,798 1/2	2,117
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	1,463	386	5,759
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	620	316	1,080
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,515,922	938,389	1,227,345
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,004,063	695,059	761,941
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	248,351	98,081	1,489,991
Long clear middles, lbs.	78,836	39,351	179,476
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	265,819	266,538	181,317
Sweet pkid shoulders, lbs.	1,050,580	607,400	199,130
Sweet pkid hams, lbs.	4,691,985	4,037,345	4,276,290
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,137,510	964,547	1,444,171
Sweet pkid bellies, lbs.	322,170	279,800	541,880
Sweet pkid California or picnic hams, lbs.	946,530	951,230	1,041,190
Sweet pkid Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet pkid skinned hams, lbs.	807,900	1,083,900	1,023,300
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,464,828	2,192,267	3,267,738
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	69,315	178,707	.....

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN KANSAS CITY.

The stocks of provisions on hand at Kansas City, Mo., at the close of business on Jan. 31, 1901, as reported to the Board, were as follows:

	Jan. 31, 1901.	Jan. 31, 1900.
Mess pork, bbls.	216	52
Other kinds pork, bbls.	4,181	3,481
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	3,234	872
Other kinds lard, tcs.	9,386	3,710
Short rib middles, lbs.	5,218,597	2,529,200
Short clear middles, lbs.	828,677	1,313,800
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,452,006	5,098,400
Long clear middles, lbs.	112,087	11,100
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	2,470,236	1,735,700
Dry salt bellies, lbs.	2,022,871	2,635,400
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	456,331	313,400
S. P. Hams, lbs.	13,222,341	11,900,800
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,533,725	3,143,800
S. P. Cal. Ham, lbs.	4,336,257	3,346,170
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,098,629	3,509,170
Other cut meat, lbs.	4,969,568	6,818,000

LIVE HOGS.

	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1900.
Received	352,161	294,572
Shipped	1,724	5,746
Driven out	348,424	288,577
Average weight	213	230

STOCKS OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard at the close of business Jan. 31, 1901, are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Co., and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1901. Feb. 1.	1901. Jan. 1.	1900. Feb. 1.	1899. Feb. 1.	1898. Feb. 1.	1897. Feb. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	8,500	10,000	34,000	47,500	47,500	68,000
Other British ports	5,500	6,000	7,000	8,000	12,000	16,000
Hamburg	7,000	3,500	14,000	12,000	32,500	45,000
Bremen	3,000	3,500	3,000	3,500	2,000	4,000
Berlin	2,000	2,000	4,000	8,000	10,000	5,000
Baltic ports	6,000	6,500	7,000	10,000	5,500	12,000
Amsterdam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	1,000	500	2,500	2,500	1,000	500
Manheim .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp	2,000	1,500	3,000	7,000	12,000	40,000
French ports	4,000	3,500	5,500	6,000	17,000	15,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	40,000	36,000	81,000	100,500	140,500	204,500
Afloat for Europe	72,000	63,000	52,000	74,000	78,000	55,000
Total in Europe and afloat	112,000	99,000	133,000	174,500	218,500	259,500
Chicago prime steam	36,981	44,227	104,852	119,412	157,898	224,998
Chicago other kinds	7,270	5,723	18,174	15,221	8,676	8,788
East St. Louis	5,352	5,000	11,000	10,000	2,278	2,900
Kansas City	12,617	4,801	4,582	19,648	18,911	21,827
Omaha	2,907	2,958	4,340	8,464	6,723	5,065
New York	10,786	9,007	13,024	17,239	19,233	22,464
Total tierces	187,893	165,872	283,972	364,482	429,180	545,542

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH OMAHA.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand at South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business on Jan. 31, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade:

	Jan. 31, 1901.	Jan. 31, 1900.
Mess Pork, bbls.	211	43
Other kinds bbl. pork	907	706
P. S. lard "contract," tcs.	1,775	3,204
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,132	1,136
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,644,551	3,508,501
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,508,193	1,491,124
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,819,099	6,718,639
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	500,168	650,741
Long clear middles, lbs.	77,644	43,546
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,050,188	1,138,952
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	495,486	543,702
S. P. hams, lbs.	9,752,132	12,112,791
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,411,977	2,368,753
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,348,801	2,693,447
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	4,223,968	4,906,727
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,697,463	4,481,495
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,404,586	2,856,023

LIVE HOGS.

	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1900.
Received	203,477	180,376
Shipped .....	.....	.....
Driven out	203,150	179,990
Average weight	234	257

OLEOMARGARINE AND COLORED BUTTER.

The following communication appeared in the "New York Sun" of Feb. 1:

To the Editor of the "Sun"—Sir: In your issue of Jan. 28 Mr. George T. Goodwin states that the Grout bill imposes a tax on oleomargarine prepared in form and color to imitate pure butter, while on that sold for what it really is the tax is nominal.

This is a very misleading statement, which, if true, would soon end the controversy so long carried on between the dairymen and the artificial butter manufacturers.

Pure butter is a condiment absolutely unobtainable in the stores and markets. Every pound is artificially colored by the use of such compounds as "annatto," "carotene," "saffron leaves," "yellow wood," etc. If this were not so we would be using at this season of the year butter as white as any oleomargarine that ever remained uncolored.

Why do the dairymen thus deceive their unsuspecting city brethren? Simply for the reason that without the bright yellow color the butter would be unsalable, would grow rancid in the stores and eventually find its way back to the creamery from whence it came, there to be rejuvenated in the "recovering plant" and colored this time before being tried again on the much abused public.

Oleomargarine uncolored would be unsalable and the dairymen know it, hence the Grout bill. People want yellow butter and butter substitutes just as they want white lard and lard substitutes. One of these fearful trusts has been trying for years to introduce a yellow compound lard, expending thousands in special agents and advertising, with the result that

they make it white now. What would happen to a white butter substitute is self-evident.

What next? Probably a bill introduced in Congress through the influence of our Oriental friends that all artificially manufactured indigo must be colored green. T. E. S.
221 West Eighty-third Street.

A GOOD HAM STORY, BUT A FACT.

The wife of a prominent Brooklyn bank official is an English lady. She longed for the mild, sweet, sugar cured hams she used to get in the old country, and years of life in the United States did not cure that longing. To please her and make her happier her husband let her write to her old provision merchant for "the same brand and kind of ham you served mother with when I was at home." The English provision merchant to her family at once filled the order and shipped the "identical goods" to her at her Brooklyn address. The duty and freight amounted to about \$9. The price of such fine goods in Britain was added to the above, and the husband cheerfully paid the bill. The happy wife tore open the package and danced with joy, exclaiming: "These are the same that mother got." She tasted the middle cut of one of the hams. "Yes, they are. It is so good to be able to eat a real English cured ham again, right from our old family purveyor."

The husband looked on. He had been reading the burnt in brand on the skin of the ham his spouse had cut. With a mischievous smile he read it aloud: "Armour & Co., Chicago, U. S. A." But he didn't say a word about the freight, duty and the English price; nor even imagination.

If you don't believe it ask Mr. Divine of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, who now imports them from a nearby butcher shop.

WANTS CAPE COD "BOYS."

G. F. Swift, of "Swift beef" fame and millions, was born on Cape Cod. Because of his great loyalty to the place of his birth, there is real danger, the older people in Barnstable county say, of their having no young men to help them pick cranberries in the bogs. And the prospect of another generation of hardy fishermen after this one has taken to the rocking chair beside the kitchen stove, they say also, is depressing. The trouble is "Gus," as the great packer is known on "the Cape," wasn't satisfied when he brought on his brothers from the sand dunes about Sagamore to help him in his beef business in Chicago. He wants all the young men on the whole crooked arm that curves about Massachusetts Bay to come, too. Already twenty boys have left Sagamore to help him in his beef business, and about every other town in the Cape county has supplied at least five more.

There never were any more boys down there than were needed to sail the dories, and now the skippers and "cap'ns" are wondering what they are going to do when fishing time comes round again and how they are going "to take out" all the "summer folks." But there are graver problems than these to be settled.

The girls for some reason are of late finding life a little lonely. Some of them even wrote "Gus" about chances in Chicago, and every one of them, it is said, got answers saying "Come." Cape Codders are advanced just as soon as they show promise, and it is no wonder that 200 of them are now in Mr. Swift's employ.—Providence Journal.

Abattoir for Aberdeen.

The Flesher Incorporation has submitted a proposition to the town council for a public slaughterhouse at Aberdeen, Scotland. It is probable that favorable action will result, as the abattoir is much needed.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BUTCHERS AND WRAPPING PAPER.

The butcher who stands behind his counter and wraps up his customer's purchase possibly never stops to think what a pleasing effect a neatly wrapped package in nice looking paper has upon his customer. The butcher may never have watched his clerk spit on his finger or wipe it through his mouth—which is the same thing—when getting hold to put some meat and things in. If he had seen his lady customer shudder at the thought of having her purchase wrapped in spit-touched paper he would not permit it again. Trifling paper is dear. You may get it nearly twice as cheap, but the moisture soon goes through, and you have to use either twice as big a piece as ordinary or two pieces. Then cheap, coarse paper looks rough and dirty, another thing sensitive ladies do not like. It is the practice of some clerks to blow into paper bags and then to shove poultry or other flesh in behind it. Ladies don't like to have all sorts of breaths blown in their faces and they object to the microbes in their meat. This paper question is more important than it might look to be at first glance.

WHY SUNDAY CLOSING HURTS NO POOR.

If all butchers would close up on Sundays everybody would feel better on Monday morning. It is true that a few poor people might suffer some inconvenience. It must be remembered that the person who is too poor to buy five cents worth of ice or a pint o' beer is too poor to buy anything fresh in a butcher's shop which is worth keeping. These poor people usually buy corned beef, cheap pickled stuff or scraps, and those few who do otherwise should buy such meats at least one day in the week and not keep 5,000 butcher shops open on the Sabbath and about 15,000 people out of a day of rest just to serve them.

THE DIRTY PIG.

"The dirty pig!" muttered a lady looking at an East Sider blow his nose with his fingers, wipe his hands upon his soiled trousers and then pick up some foodstuffs to put in a small paper bag for his customer. "The dirty pig!" If one is disposed to walk among the push cart venders of vegetables, fish and cheap meats throughout the city and glance at their filthy looking, unclean hands, and also watch them putting their repulsive fingers on the foods they sell, one wonders why the Board of Health which says "No spitting on the floor of this car" permits dagoes to spit on rags and wipe apples with them or to handle human food with befouled hands in dirty street carts or to do a dirty push cart business at all.

** The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1901: Beef, 6,400 lbs.; veal, 1,365 lbs.; poultry, 5,640 lbs.; assorted meats, 50 meats; total, 13,455 lbs.

BONES AND THINGS.

The Commissioner of Corrections has ordered the sale at 148 E. Twentieth street, next Thursday (Feb. 14), the following articles, among other things:

The bones to be accumulated by the department during the year 1901, estimated at 100,000 lbs., to be received at Storehouse pier, Blackwell's Island, not less than three times weekly, in covered wagons; 60,000 lbs. of bones, 150 iron-bound barrels, 5,000 lbs. grease, two old boilers, and other "old horse" merchandise.

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY.

We know a big man that got rich by following these rules:

No purchaser likes to spite his pocketbook at the expense of his stomach. He wants what he gets good.

No customer cares to deal with a "slow," dirty house.

The live, attentive, up-to-date retailer knows his business and the neighborhood knows that he knows it. You naturally like to deal with a man whom you know knows his business.

People feel that the big place can sell cheap. Don't pack yourself into a trade hole, for your intended customer won't come in there and play sardine with you. Spread out and display.

Light up your shop and make it cheerful. A business that hides in darkness ought to be avoided, and it generally is.

CAT MEAT IS "CAT" TLE MEAT.

One Lannecker ate cat meat and, it is alleged, made his family eat it. In regard to this, Health Officer Chandler, of Newark, N. J., said on Saturday:

"I cannot prosecute Lannecker for eating cat flesh or for making his children eat it, but I can and will get at him under the sanitary code. A section of the code says that the slaughtering, killing or dressing of cattle, sheep or swine within the limits of the city of Newark shall not be allowed, except in regularly authorized slaughterhouses, without a permit for that purpose from this Board. A violation is punishable by a fine of \$50. Now, under our rules, 'cattle' is held to mean and include all animals, except birds, fowls and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food. This would bring cats within the meaning of the code, and I will charge Lannecker with slaughtering cattle without a permit."

Loss by Soap Swindle.

Manufacturers of and dealers in soaps in this city hear every few days of what is now called the "Porto Rican Soap Swindle," and they say they are unable to make the public understand that it is a swindle pure and simple.

Those who put the soap on the market use billheads which indicate that they represent Z. Worth & Son, soap manufacturers, at 2406 Richmond street, this city. There is no such concern here. Just at present handlers of the soap are operating in the West, and success is attending their efforts. Their plan is to sell, "merely as an advertisement," a box of 100 12-ounce bars, with an extra box thrown in, for \$6.75, and grocers seize the article with avidity. Good soap sells at wholesale for \$6.75 per box of 100 10-ounce bars.

The Porto Rican variety is 75 per cent. water, 22 per cent. sal ammoniac and about 3 per cent. grease. If one will place his thumbs on a bar nearly a teaspoonful of water can be extracted with but little pressure.

In Omaha, Neb., recently the men who had the soap placed between 200 and 250 orders, and made, net, at least \$1,000.—Western Exch.

THIS RAM(M) IS NOT A SHEEP.

There is a Ramm at 42 Carmine street who is not a mutton producer. He produces horse-beef. He is John Ramm, a butcher. The New York City Board of Health caught him selling two pounds of horse steak for 25 cents, or 12½ cents per pound, and accordingly "soaked" him \$50 per pound, or \$100 for violating the city ordinance against selling horse flesh for beef, or even for horse flesh for human food in the city. The 1,000 pounds of meat remaining in his shop were seized and a vigil placed upon this market. The Board should have bided its time and caught the abattoir wagon which delivered this meat to John Ramm. He is not the only horse-meat butcher in Gotham.

DIFFERENCE IN BEEF CUTTING.

The general difference in the way in which the Eastern and the Western retail butcher cuts up a carcass of beef for sale over his counter may be shown in the following classifications of cuts:

Side of Beef, Eastern Cutting.

Tip sirloin.
Middle of sirloin.
First cut sirloin.
Back of rump.
Middle of rump.
Face of rump.
Aitch bone.
Lower round.
Top of round.
Vein of round.
Poorer part of round.
Poorer part of vein.
Shin bone.
Boneless flank.
Thick flank with bone.
First cut rib roast.
Chuck ribs.
Neck.
Rattle rand.
Second rattle rand.
Brisket, navel end.
Butt end brisket.
Fore shin.

Side of Beef, Western Cutting.

Neck.
Sticking piece.
Chuck roasts or steaks.
Shoulder piece.
Marrow bone.
Joint bone. } Soup bones.
Shank bone. }
Shoulder clod.
Brisket boiling piece.
Rolled and standing rib roasts.
Short cut roasts.
Short ribs.
Plate ribs.
Plate flank.
Porter house flank.
Porter house steaks.
Sirloin steaks.
Loin steaks.
Rump soup bone.
Rump first cut.
Rump second cut.
Top round steaks.
Under cut round steaks.
Round piece.
Shank bone.
Ox tail.
Flank steak.
Beef tenderloin.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

** The cold weather of the past week has had a favorable effect upon trade. The "weather man" reinstated himself in the good graces of the managers by allowing a leak from his cold storage supply and increased demands were at once apparent.

** C. Ayers, of Nelson Morris & Co., is back at his desk after a brief visit to Chicago.

** David Bernstein, of Armour & Co.'s North Sixth street (Williamsburg) branch, is in Chicago for a few days.

** Mr. Loeb, of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Williamsburg branch, has resigned his position and Mr. Fleming has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

** T. H. Wheeler & Co. were showing an exceptionally fine stock of dressed meats this week.

** The Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of Greater New York, listened to a rattling sermon in the West Fifty-sixth Street Methodist Church last Sunday on "Sunday Closing." The body paraded in the church and sang their souls free. The minister, among other things, said:

"Some of these men are never able to see their little children awake, except on Sunday afternoons. They begin work every day long before daybreak, and work for fifteen hours a day. And even on Sundays they have to work from about 5.30 a. m. until some time after noon. Why should not these stores close on Sunday? Why should not all stores be closed on Sunday and give workmen a chance to spend one day with their families?"

** The Sheriff received an execution for \$2,530 against the Versailles Produce Co., of 35 Gansevoort street, in favor of E. S. Alpaugh & Co., the poultry merchants.

** Armour & Co. have secured a judgment for \$139 against Frank J. Turnier.

** The Murray Hill market at 410 East Thirty-first street, got hurt by the big factory fire thereabouts last week.

** Swift and Company's branch at 408 E. Thirty-first street, was caught by the big factory fire in the neighborhood.

** Thomas Gast is a Bordentown, N. J. butcher. He was engaged to a pretty New York City girl living at 808 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn. She failed to materialize for the wedding so he took a gun and went around to persuade the detainer of his fiancée to let her go. The girl fainted; the butcher was arrested and the magistrate dismissed the case. In such a case what is a fellow to do?

** Philip Schwalb and Henry J. Schmitzer, who composed the firm of Schwalb & Schmitzer, dealers in meats at 2270 Eighth avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,832 and nominal assets of \$685, in outstanding accounts.

** Jos. Brucker, of 904 Amsterdam avenue, is one of the liberal-minded men of the trade. He is the only butcher that closes up his store Sunday mornings; it would be well if more men had the grit to carry it through, even if the inclination were there.

** John Adel, of 710 Eleventh avenue, has very good original ideas. He thinks it would be well to close six months in the year, so in the warm weather poor people could buy their meat and not be inconvenienced. This is a very good idea.

** The Greater New York Beef Co., of 850 Amsterdam avenue, has very peculiar ideas of his own about paying and getting paid in advance. The gentleman is right. One's credit is not always good.

** I. Stern, of 947 Amsterdam avenue, is a strong advocate of handling only good meat and of Sunday closing. The volume of busi-

ness which Mr. Stern does is accounted for by his never having a poor piece of meat in his store and by his courteous, affable manner when talking to a lady.

** Messrs. Coffee & Bradley, of 1786 Amsterdam avenue, are a pair of hustlers. They opened their handsome store just one year ago; the 5th of February saw their first anniversary, and they have gained in business every month. They have made themselves popular in the neighborhood and are also willing to close Sundays.

** Harry and Henry Brewer are two enterprising young men, sons of the old-timer, F. L. Brewer, who has been in the business on the upper west side many years. Young blood of this energetic kind is bound to succeed.

** B. Herman, of 657 Eleventh avenue, is a shining light of Eleventh avenue. Although only three years in business he has demonstrated what a good business man he is, as he has succeeded where many other good men failed.

** Miss Rose Gunther, the charming daughter of I. Gunther, of 1572 Third avenue, is engaged to be married to L. J. Hammel, a rising young New York lawyer. Miss Gunther is a most estimable young lady of many accomplishments and much beauty. The National Provisioner extends heartiest congratulations.

** Max Greenbaum, of 462 Willis avenue, is one of the well-known gentlemen of the trade. Besides being an up-to-date and a hustling butcher, Mr. Greenbaum is one of the expert whips of the Bronx. He thinks nothing of driving a four or six-in-hand through a four-foot gate at top speed and have neither hub touch. Mr. Greenbaum's standing challenge for skilful driving has never been accepted.

** Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, has denied a discharge in bankruptcy to Isaac Leopold, who formerly kept a meat market at 1032 Second avenue and 1685 Madison avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 6, 1900, with liabilities of \$4,240.

** Martin H. Vogel has been appointed receiver of the firm of Mann & Strauss, butchers, at 96 First avenue. This is in a suit for dissolution of partnership brought by Meyer Strauss against his partner, Samuel Mann.

** A. C. Stuster, the butcher at 64 Main street, Flushing, L. I., had all of the hair burned from his head and face saving his family during a fire which destroyed his market about 6.30 Wednesday morning. Mr. Stuster was a hero and it is hoped that he will suffer no permanent injury.

No Horse Meat Henceforth.

The Board of Health on Wednesday amended Section 86 of the Sanitary Code of New York city so as to make it sure that horse meat shall not be killed or sold in the city. This amended provision was carried unanimously.

They Make the Bill of Fare.

It takes a man of experience and fine judgment to cater successfully and for a length of time to the hotel, restaurant and steamship trade in the meat, game and poultry line. This is true because there is no more particular a customer than the one who takes up the menu card of a first-class land or sea bill of fare. The establishment which feeds its trade well and satisfactorily must receive from its purveyor the proper kinds of goods for the items on that scrutinized card.

There are a few well-known caterers in New York city whose reputations rest upon the quality of their service. One of these is the Geo. C. Engel Co., of 99 Barclay street. This company has at its head Charles B. De War as its president, and George C. Engel as its secretary and treasurer. As Artemus Ward remarked, that should be "nuf sed."

The George C. Engel Company are wholesale dealers in, handle and are direct receivers of the finest meat, poultry and game. This concern supplies some of the most exclusive clubs, restaurants and hotels in New York city and has done so a long time. President De War has had twelve years' experience in the wholesale trade. He was the manager and superintendent of the widely known concern of Powell Bros. & Co. to whose business the present company succeeded. He was there for ten years and on his good management and judgment that important business thrived, as it did. Mr. Engel has had two decades of successful experience in the best lines of both the wholesale and the retail trade. He has had an enviable reputation during those twenty years. Both of those gentlemen have a reputation for integrity and conscientious business which is worth thousands of dollars in itself when dealing with business men in a high class trade.

The big increase in the business of the Geo. C. Engel Company is evidence both of their trustworthy methods as well as of the fact that a reliable house which has a valuable and a particular trade always likes to do business with a reliable house which can purvey to and please that trade.

The Geo. C. Engel Company study the purchasing and the selling end of their business from the standpoint of the eater and hence please the caterer who wishes to hold his customers.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

WE WILL PAY

\$1,000.00 IN GOLD IF FREEZE-EM IS NOT THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR PORK SAUSAGE & CHOPPED BEEF

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used Freeze-Em in it, write us and we will send you a sample bottle FREE OF ANY CHARGE. Freeze-Em will cause pork sausages and Hamburg steak to retain their fresh appearance. Freeze-Em will keep roasts, loins and all cuts of meat in a perfectly fresh condition, regardless of the weather. It can be used with wonderful results, for washing meat and poultry which is somewhat tainted. Every butcher who ever tried it would not be without it again for ten times the cost.

A liberal size sample bottle and descriptive circular is sent you free of charge, simply for the asking.

We wish to caution customers who buy Freeze-Em from jobbers to beware of fraudulent imitations.

B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

A Hustler and His Market.

Morris Buchsbaum, son of the well known old favorite, Aaron Buchsbaum, of \$523, 729-731 Ninth avenue, has just taken possession of the store at 523 Ninth avenue, corner Thirty-ninth street. This market is one of the landmarks of the neighborhood and is the most popular meat market in the vicinity.

Morris Buchsbaum served for seven years under the tutelage of his father, than whom no more able instructor lives, both in managing men or a business, cutting, buying or selling meat. With it all young Morris has made many alterations that have improved the old store wonderfully and which his father, with all his shrewdness, did not think of. The benches, wooden back counter, old office and ice houses have all been ripped out and handsome marble back counters, benches, a fine large ice house and a magnificent new office, with cathedral glass installed instead, have been installed in their stead. New rails and many other alterations have made this market one of the handiest shops on Ninth avenue. The work was done by that enterprising firm, Karst & Glocke, of 505 W. 45th street, which has built up a reputation for fine work.

The extensive tracking which runs completely around the store was put in by the well known firm of J. H. O'Brien & Co., of 404 Pearl street and 10 New Bowery, who are well known for the complete work they do, their many years of experience in just such work making them letter perfect.

The hustling young proprietor of this up-to-date market, while not exactly able to give his father points, will give the "old block" a run for his money. This "chip of the old block" is capable of showing everything up well. He's one of the kind that gets there with both feet.

THE RETAIL BUTCHERS' BALL.

The big annual ball of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of New York City will be held at the Lexington Opera House on Tuesday night. To those who have attended the previous balls of the association there is no need to tell of the big night of pleasure which will be in store for the guests. We have received invitations and The National Provisioner will be on hand, for we have always found the great annual ball of the butchers to be a most pleasant and popular affair. There always is a big crowd and the present indications are that the number of guests who will attend Tuesday night will exceed any of the brilliant balls which have preceded it. President E. F. O'Neill, Secretary-Editor Charles Young and the energetic committee which worked up the incidents of the affair have turned all of the stones necessary to make the event the immense success which it deserves to be. All you've got to do is to take yourself and wife, or ditto and girl and go up to the Lexington Opera House, 58th street and Lexington avenue, and have a good time.

The Coming Rohe Ball.

No it's not a "Rohe ham" it's a Rohe ball this time. Both the ham and the ball of the "Rohe" brand are good but the Rohe ball is the thing for the evening of Feb. 21 at the Murray Hill Lyceum, 160-164 E. 34th street, corner Third avenue. The grand annual entertainment and ball of the Rohe & Bro. Employees' Sick Benefit Society is one of the annual pleasures which the trade enjoys. It is a sort of family affair. The all-the-year-around relations between the Messrs. Rohe and their industrious army of employees are so pleasant that the workers claim their employers as chief guests and set in to make them and their crowds of other guests have a fine, refined time. This "Rohe ball" is one

of the pleasantest social evenings which it is possible to imagine. The events swing in and move along like a pipe-dream. That is the way it feels the next day when one looks back and can hardly realize that he really did have the pleasant time which his memory tells them he had. We are going, so you see, we take our own prescription when we advise you to go also. Do it.

Dead Animals and Night Soil.

The following has been passed by the city authorities:

Whereas, the contract for the removal of night soil, dead animals and offal from the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, for five years, dated Feb. 8, 1900, on file in the Finance Department, is for the sum of \$41,850 per annum; and

Whereas, the amount of money appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1901 is only \$30,000; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Board, pursuant to the authority conferred by Chapter 535 of the Laws of 1893, hereby certifies to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the additional sum of \$11,850 should be appropriated for the year 1901 for the removal of night soil, dead animals and offal from the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses that are required to be incurred by the Board of Health for the preservation of the public health.

Whereas, the contract for the removal of night soil, dead animals and offal from the Borough of Richmond, for five years, dated March 9, 1900, the same being on file in the Finance Department, is for the sum of \$6,500 per annum; and

Whereas, the amount of money appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1901 is only \$5,000; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Board, pursuant to the authority conferred by Chapter 535 of the Laws of 1893, hereby certifies to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the additional sum of \$1,500 should be appropriated for the year 1901, for the removal of night soil, dead animals and offal from the Borough of Richmond, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses that are required to be incurred by the Board of Health for the preservation of the public health.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Lockport, N.Y., retailers went over to Niagara Falls, where they were wine and dined by the Niagara Falls Retail Butchers' Association. Speeches were made by John Lohrman, J. R. Earl, Jacob Huber and Aaron Silk. Remarks were made by representatives of the Dold and Klinek Packing Companies of Buffalo, and Swift and Armour Packing Companies of Chicago.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Chester, Pa., initiated five new members last week and elected Lecompton B. Minshall Secretary. Then the Association "resolved" to put a telephone in the hall. The organization's president is Charles G. Neal.

Some of the butchers of Tacoma, Wash., have formed the Tacoma Retail Butchers' Association and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Myer; vice-president, William Wesley; treasurer, James Longmire; secretary, Gustav Beutlieb. The association will meet in the Grocers' Hall every Thursday evening.

The Grocers' and Meatmen's Association, of Burlington, Vt., met last week and began fixing up the details of their big annual banquet. President Jones, of the State association, will be on hand, and is booked for a speech.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

** The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant at Chicago is rapidly going up.

** Armour & Co. are going to do some important building soon.

** Swift and Company's late improvements at Chicago have added materially to the efficiency of the company's plant.

** Mr. Burroughs is again back with the International Packing Company. That looks as if this company means energetic business.

** A. H. Noyes, manager of the Hammond plant at South Omaha, is said to be a power in local politics.

** The New Haven Beef Co. is suing Adam Rizert for something in which the alleged damages are \$200.

** Louis Weidel, the butcher at Tenth and Master streets, Philadelphia, Pa., drank some ammonia by mistake for Rhine wine Wednesday and died two hours later.

** George Shufelt, at Pelham Center, N. H., is a poultry dealer. He has on hand about 1,200 hens at a time and they drop him 75 or 84 dozen eggs per day. That means about \$1.50 per day net profit.

** Armour & Co. are looking at Salem, Ohio, as a place for a new branch.

** The Berkshire Beef Company, of North Adams, Mass., has shut up Fred N. Goodrich's store at Park street, of that place.

** Frank King, at Sutton, Mass., butchered a cow this week and found the works of a clock and other valuables in her stomach.

** G. Straub, the South Amboy, N. J., butcher, killed a bull this week with imitation matador and picador features of a Mexican bullfight before a kinetoscope. Then he sold the meat.

** A Jewish preacher in Holyoke, Mass., preached a sermon which hurt Butcher Jacob Blackman's feelings and business. The jury awarded the marketman \$1,200 damages.

** Cleveland Sanders, of Armour & Co.'s staff, was at Winsted, Conn., last week and missed his train because he found himself on the other side of the river. By walking ice and wading naked through a stretch of water at East Haddam he made the right side and the next train.

** A butcher in Simon J. Hugo's delicatessen factory at New Haven, Conn., got his arm cut in a sausage cutter and had to have it amputated.

** The Kingan plant at Indianapolis, Ind., had a \$700 fire scare some days ago; nothing serious.

** Lewis Wolff, the delicatessen man at Andrew street, Lynn, Mass., found burglars in his store and defeated them with a big sausage. He caught one.

** Swift and Company will invite the butchers of Toledo and other places to visit their plant. The knights of the cleaver will learn a thing or two.

** Down in Central America the guerillas raid towns at night, seize rich butchers and hold them for ransom. They now have one back in the mountains of Colombia.

** Fred W. Metzgar, the Deiberville, Pa., butcher, has moved his Allentown market to a better spot.

** Gault Bros., at Olean, N. Y., are standing by the Jacob Dold Packing Company. They are doing a roaring trade.

** P. J. McCarthy, who is both supernumerary policeman and driver for the Ingraham & Swift beef concern at Hartford, Conn., cut his leg handling a carcass of beef from a car.

** Armour & Co. have put in an important branch house at Independence, Kan., with A. S. Kinimouth as manager.

** B. T. Field, the Vergennes, Vt., marketman, who was ill for some time, is back at his market again.

** One Adolph Ferdheimer, a meat market manager at Pittsburg, Pa., is now in quod because he rushed \$1.70 hams off at 80c each and sold out the stock at the same half-rate all around. It was rip-roaring trade and jail hurried into a small space of time.

** The Bridgeport, Conn., detectives rounded up two alleged burglars in Kennedy's market on Barnum avenue.

** Watch out for the soap swindlers who are working marketmen and any one else.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills
of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Blackmore, R. E., 194 7th av.; to R. Bloch	\$250
Hoedling, W. C., 1006 Forest av.; to Jundt & Naef	210
Shapiro, Samuel, 135 Madison; to H. L. Wolf	100
Seavuzzo, G., 341 E. 112th; to G. Ferro	100

Bills of Sale.

Cohen, Max., 13 Rutgers pl.; to F. Cohen	\$100
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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Hurwitz, J. & M. Retzky, 394 Grand; to I. Houss	\$95
Schmidt, J., 255 Smith; to P. Koch	350
Silberman, P., 35 Moore; to S. Plaut	50

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills
of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Borden, S., 468 Grand; to I. Goldberg	\$600
Cohen, M., 9 Stanton; to Co-operative Sausage Co.	100
French, S. E. & E. M., Vanderbilt Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.; to A. F. Hager	19,000
Macaluso, G., 69 James; to N. Sanfelippo	100
O'Connell, M., 2038 Amsterdam av.; to D. Barry	150
Power, J. L., 645 3d av.; to M. H. Prader	1,000
Ahern, Cath., 540 E. 14th; to J. Harding	150
Baum & Schwartzbarth, 218 E. Broadway; to Gussie Schwartzbarth	1,500
Balzarine, Jos., 1366 Broadway; to G. Schumann	4,000
Bloch, J., 43 Peck Slip; to E. Zenkowitz	100
Crewe & O'Mally, 165 Bleecker; to W. Crewe	150
Curtis, P., 18 Roosevelt; to A. Kivios	40
Faulhammer, J., 1191 3d av.; to M. Faulhammer	50
Germansky, M., 303 7th av.; to M. Levin	240
Harschkowitz & Susman, 350 8th av.; to M. Edelstein	300
Klonower, H., 697 Broadway; to Sam'l Platzman	Agreement
McFadden, Hy., 2d av. and 22d; to M. McFadden	250
McIntosh, Rob., 443 Hudson; to L. Beuhler	150
McGann, P. F., 52 Park pl.; to Met. Fix. Co.	482
Schmidt, J. B., 384 Columbus av.; to Acker, Merrill & Condit (R)	611
Schorer, Jos., 34 White; to J. P. Logan	1,500

Bills of Sale.

Burdewik, Hy., 1800 3d av.; to J. Dolgner	\$1,900
Florio, A., 252 W. 47th; to T. Crisenolo	500
Mass, M., 260 Broome; to J. Jacobowitz	1,000
Salamon, H. & A., 125 Suffolk; to H. Lewin	475
Speh, A., 3804 3d av.; to W. A. Leggett & Co.	1
Soviero, L., 195 Grand; to F. Leone, one-half interest	800
Taylor, Pike & Milbury, 5 E. Broadway, 170 Bleecker and 57 Av. C; to J. G. Hester	10

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Marks, G. W.; 604 and 606 Fulton; to N. Levy	\$2,500
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Bills of Sale.

Fillman, T. A., 10th av. and 17th; to T. Hahn	\$350
Vassmer, M., 177 Concord; to J. Lamcken	650

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—C. Herman, New Britain; meats; closing out.—J. Bosph, Rockville; meats; sold out.—Adam Ritzert, New Haven; meats; attached, \$150.

MAINE.—M. Redmond, East Machias; butcher; mortgaged.—J. Lyman, Skowhegan; meats; chattel mortgage, \$200; R. E., \$154.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Geo. Niven, Beverly; provisions; sold out.—Curran & De Butts, Boston; fish; dissolved.—Rob. C. Freeman, Boston; provisions; assigned.—Kenney & Griffiths, Boston; provisions; assigned.—Lecke & Rankin, Boston; provisions; assigned.—Wm. H. O'Connell, Boston; provisions; assigned.—J. Simard, Salem; provis.; assigned.—J. A. & J. H. Finnegan, Concord; provis.; petition in bankruptcy.—Whitecomb & Willard, Concord Junction; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—L. Herbert, Everett; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$1,500; discharged.—T. Monroe, Fall River; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$4,000.—A. Packard, Taunton; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$700.

MICHIGAN.—C. W. Vogel, Ann Arbor; meats; sold out.—Myers & Chase, Water-viller; meats; sold out.

NEBRASKA.—G. D. Sale, Butte; meats; closing out.

NEW JERSEY.—E. L. Callmeyer, Jersey City; meats; chattel mortgage, \$300.

NEW YORK STATE.—Davin Bros., Avon; meats; succeeded by D. Davin.—Ball Bros., Dunkirk; meats; succeeded by Ball & Wilkes.

OHIO.—J. Robeson, Camden; poultry; R. E. mortgage, \$2,600.—S. Hentrick, Covington; butcher; R. E. mortgage, \$2,500.—S. P. Eaton, Hamilton; butcher; chattel mortgage, \$225.

PENNSYLVANIA.—R. Edwards, Carbon-dale; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$3,000.—T. Barthonsky, Minoka; meats; judgment, \$400.—C. H. Reutzel, Pittsburg; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$6,400.

UTAH.—J. Cottrell, Farmington; meats; burned out.—H. & E. Rich, Salt Lake City; meats; chattel mortgage, \$500.

VERMONT.—Irving White, Woodstock; provisions; discontinued.

New Shops.

F. J. Hagin opened a meat market at Shelbyville, Mo.

Alfred Hunk is the proprietor of the new meat market at Cullman, Ala.

William Chapman has opened a new meat market at the Pierce Block, Delhi, N. Y.

Wilson & Powell is the name of the new market firm on Main street, Brockton, N. Y.

F. A. Blaul's Sons have thrown open the doors of their new meat market at Johnson and Green streets, Cumberland, Md.

Rumor says that Theodore H. Smith will open a new butcher shop on Church street, Trenton, N. J.

Joseph Mills has begun business in his new meat market at 193 W. Bridge street, Oswego, N. Y.

George Wilkinson & Son will, on Feb. 1, open a fine meat market at 102 East Market street, York City, Pa.

A new meat and provision store will be opened at Aberdeen, Md., very shortly.

Business Changes.

Arthur Rozell bought Roy Lewis' market at Whitney's Point, N. Y.

Francis Westington purchased Thomas A. James' meat market at Hanover street, Meriden, Conn.

William Marshall bought the business of Staudenroos Bros., at 507 W. State street, Rockford, Ill.

A. B. McClellan succeeds D. M. Shipman, Whippany, N. J.

W. E. Gale & Son succeed L. H. Allen, Owego, N. Y.

Frank Bricker succeeds Bricker Bros., Hicksville, Ohio.

Henry Lowden, Putnam, Conn., has sold out to Mr. Gilson.

C. H. Speers & Son, Dubois, Pa., are succeeded by Hoffman & Dunn.

P. P. Landry, Amherst, Mass., has sold out to W. W. Warner.

H. Wiedenkaup, Dunellen, N. J., succeeded by William Hall.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Feb. 5, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	33,100	70,200	15,200
Same week, 1900 ..	31,902	59,507	19,366
Same week, 1899 ..	26,693	59,328	15,260
Same week, 1898 ..	32,184	85,375	21,362
Chicago	52,300	140,000	75,200
Omaha	12,000	35,000	14,700
St. Louis	12,500	35,000	4,000
St. Joseph	6,100	29,100	5,700

Total past week ..	116,000	317,200	115,400
Previous week ..	116,400	374,100	98,000
Same week, 1900 ..	113,200	317,500	119,500

Kansas City packers' slaughter—

Armour Pack. Co.	6,012	23,274	4,833
Swift and Company ..	3,559	17,154	4,675
Schwarzschild	4,583	6,671	2,731
Cudahy Pack. Co.	1,928	9,072	1,883
Omaha Pack. Co.	764	.....	.....
Fowler Son & Co.	107	12,357	188
Small butchers ...	154	211	306

Total past week ..	17,671	69,305	14,724
Previous week ..	20,715	76,320	11,667
Same week, 1900 ..	17,334	58,487	14,226

CATTLE.—The past week was decidedly a good one for all well finished steers. Monday's and Tuesday's market was a little dull, but after that trade brightened up considerably, there was a good demand for all offerings, and, in fact, towards the close of the week, there could have been more of the better grades sold if offered. The valuation ranged from say 15@25c per 100 lbs. higher on the best grades. The better grades of range cattle fit for beef purposes also shared in the general position of the market. The poorer grades of steers held their own, which was saying a good deal for them. Heavy native cows, however, were lower and neglected; the holders thought they should bring strong prices, but the purchasers grew indifferent to them, choosing light steers in their place. Well finished heifers were in strong demand, and good prices were obtained. The slaughterers complained that they had been paying for their cows higher prices than any of the surrounding markets, and tried to depress the market and did in some cases, but not in a pronounced manner. The speculators at the first of the week on the stockers and feeders were a little too strong in their prices and ideas, so that towards the close of the week they could easily see their profits go "a glimmering" and, in fact to make a clearance sale some of them had to sacrifice more than anticipated profits. Notwithstanding this the volume of the business was pretty large and 416 cars containing 14,013 head, against 824 cars for the preceding week, and larger by 143 cars than corresponding week one year ago. The shipments of fat cattle 58 cars, against 86 cars for previous week, and 100 cars for same week one year ago. Among the outside shippers: Kraus, 507 head; United Dressed Beef Co., 423 head; Swift, 192 head; Balling, 165 head; with Omaha Packing Co., 115 head.

This week's receipts: Monday, 7,011; Tuesday, 8,100. On Monday, the market opened fairly steady, but after the first few sales the purchasers became very conservative and lower prices were the order of the day.

Tuesday developed no better feeling, so that on all the best grades of cattle there is a decline of 10@20c per 100 lbs. over the best prices paid previous week. The poorer grades of cattle are not so much depressed owing to the fact that last week they did not advance, so there is no perceptible change in their prices. Bulls are active and sell readily. Owing to last week's bad treatment of heavy native cows, the receipts so far this week are small, so that prices are very steady. The best grades of heifers are wanted and at full

prices. Texas steers are lower by 10¢@15¢ per 100 lbs. Cows are steady, not being many offered, but the packers are forcing lower prices when possible. A good many stockers and feeders carried over from last week and owing to the snow storm in Kansas and part of Missouri, the sales of this class are steady but not brisk.

HOGS.—For the past week the slaughterers did their level best to make the prices in Kansas City as low as in other markets, so that during the past week there was a sort of a Battle Royal between the seller and the buyer, the market culminating to its lowest point on Thursday when heavies stood \$5.20 @5.30; mixed packing, \$5.15@5.20; tops, \$5.30; with bulk at \$5.15@5.22½, but it was impossible to keep the American hog down, and Friday saw still higher prices, and Saturday, by a touch of fortune, gave the identical prices that were paid on Monday. The market closed with heavies \$5.25@5.40; mixed packing, \$5.20@5.30; light hogs, top, \$5.25; tops for the day, \$5.40, with bulk ranging from \$5.20@5.35. Outside shippers against crowded the purchasers here and contrived to take from the packers' maw 1,388 head, against 724 for previous week. In the past three months less than 3,000 head have been shipped from Kansas City to outside parties.

This week's receipts: Monday, 4,704; Tuesday, 9,844. The small receipts on Monday in the other markets had a good effect on prices, so that although there were not very many choice hogs offered still prices were higher all round. Heavies stood \$5.35@5.42½; mixed packing, \$5.30@5.45; light had a pretty wide range on account of Southern offerings, the highest price paid \$5.30, with top for the day \$5.42½; bulk, \$5.30@5.45. The well supplied market of Tuesday had a depressing effect on prices, and purchasers hung back trying to force the market equal to that of Chicago. They succeeded in taking off from 5¢@7½¢, but even then we were 5¢ higher than Chicago prices, with heavy hogs standing \$5.30@5.40; lights ranging from \$5.25@5.40; some fancy light hogs still holding the top at \$5.30; top for the day, \$5.40, with bulk, \$5.35@5.37½.

SHEEP.—The receipts were the largest for several weeks past, but there was a general clearance before noon on Friday, and on Saturday not a single head on the market. The prices on mutton sheep for week were very steady indeed; there was a quick demand. Lambs showed some weakness, say from 15¢@20¢ per 100 lbs. at the early part of the week, but soon recovered this and closed with a petty firm tone. The stocker and feeder market in its usual condition—the market as a whole a very satisfactory one.

Monday's receipts, 2,180; Tuesday's, 5,844. On Monday the market was exceedingly brisk, lambs went a nickel higher, but Tuesday showing larger receipts the purchasers were more particular in their manner, depressing prices as much as possible, succeeding in some instances, and at present writing the market is what may be called barely steady.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 5.

The daily increase of cattle continues and last week receipts showed substantial gains over both the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago. Good weighty cattle were again in strong demand and prices advanced 5¢@10¢, while common to medium kind showed none too much activity at weak to 10¢ lower prices at the close. Cows and heifers were in only fair demand and prices remained about steady all week. Bulls and

stags were rather dull all week and closing prices were steady to 10¢ lower. Veal calves displayed activity at an advance of 25¢. Good thrifty young stock cattle and desirable stockers and feeders having the weight and quality were cleaned up on each day at firm figures, but anything grading below good showed no improvement in either demand or price. Offerings in the quarantine division were fairly liberal and were mostly steers that sold at a range of from \$3.55@4.20, while prices are about 10¢ lower for the week. Native steers are quoted from \$4@4.75; Westerns, from \$3.75@5.25; Texans, \$3.50@4.60; cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.35; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.50; veal calves, \$5@7; stockers and feeders, \$3@4.60.

While the receipts of sheep last week were fairly liberal and displayed good gains over the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, yet they were not in sufficient supply to meet the wants of the killers. The quality of the lambs did not run as good as previously and medium grades closed 10¢@15¢ lower for the week, while kinds grading good or better ruled at firm prices all week. Wethers were in comparatively small supply and prices remained firm all week, while ewes were in fairly good supply and prices closed good and steady. Lambs are quoted \$4.50@5.15; yearlings, \$4.25@4.75; wethers, \$3.90@4.25; ewes, \$3.35@3.75.

Like cattle and sheep receipts of hogs were not in sufficient supply to meet the demands of the packers, which resulted in prices ruling all week higher than at any other Western point and comparatively higher than at Chicago. The market fluctuated more or less during the week, but prices closed higher than the previous week and the trade gives good evidence of a more settled condition. The quality was generally good, with a large percentage on the prime order and weights well divided between heavy and light. The market to-day ruled 5¢@7¢ lower and prices ranged from \$5.20@5.40, with the bulk selling at \$5.27½@5.32½.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Union Stock Yards,
South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2, 1901.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.
Receipts this week with comparisons:
Receipts last week...11,932 42,903 14,731
Receipts last week...11,976 48,102 13,913
Same week last year...12,753 31,349 21,919

CATTLE.—The trade has been characterized by a good deal of monotony the past week. Supplies were practically the same as for the week previous both in quantity and quality and for the most part values were in the same notches. Good fat beefs were scarce and notably strong, while at times the market was very weak on the ordinary short fed and part fed grades. The best cows and heifers have held their own fairly well, but on the ordinary run of butchers' stock and canners values have declined 15¢@20¢. Veal calves are about a quarter higher than last week, and rough and heavy bulls nearly that much lower. There has been a strong active market all week for stockers and feeders, and the demand has been considerably in excess of the receipts.

HOGS.—The market has been active this week and prices have averaged about the best of the season. There has been no material change in the conditions surrounding and governing the trade and the range of prices continues narrow, although all classes of buyers show a preference for the heavy and butcher weight hogs, and underweight stuff is selling at the bottom of the list. Local prices are still very close to Chicago and the result is an increasing proportion of hogs from Iowa. When Iowa shippers can get within 5¢ of Chicago prices right here in Omaha there is no sense in taking the long trip to Chicago, thereby losing both time and money.

SHEEP.—While local supplies have not been heavy, the bad reports from eastern markets have had a depressing influence on the trade. Heavy sheep are about 10¢@20¢ lower for the week, and there has also been a 5¢@15¢ decline on lambs. There has been no trade of any consequence in stock sheep and prices are notably unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Live Stock

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Jan. 31...	7,729	231	31,031	11,702
Friday, Feb. 1.....	2,166	129	26,130	3,939
Saturday, Feb. 2....	17	2	15,001	161
Monday, Feb. 4.....	18,265	100	26,355	23,586
Tuesday, Feb. 5.....	4,446	553	33,950	17,130
Wednesday, Feb. 6..	20,000	300	44,000	17,000

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Jan. 31...	4,847	88	6,564	2,597
Friday, Feb. 1.....	2,204	84	5,162	817
Saturday, Feb. 2....	227	14	1,586	
Monday, Feb. 4.....	5,102	84	3,960	2,200
Tuesday, Feb. 5.....	1,910	7	4,945	3,516
Wednesday, Feb. 6..	3,500	10	5,000	2,500

Range of Cattle Values.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.85	a	\$6.10
Good to choice beefs.....	5.25	a	5.75
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.00	a	5.25
Plain grades, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	4.10	a	4.40
Fair to good feeders, 800 to 1,150 lbs.....	3.30	a	4.60
Plain to good stockers.....	2.25	a	3.40
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.25	a	4.50
Best fat cows and choice heifers.....	3.45	a	4.30
Good to choice fat cows.....	3.05	a	3.30
Good canning and cutting cows.....	2.65	a	3.30
Common to fair canning cows.....	1.65	a	2.60
Good to fancy veal calves.....	5.50	a	6.15
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	2.75	a	4.60
Fat grass and fed Texas steers.....	3.85	a	4.65
Light Texas cows, bulls and grass steers.....	2.65	a	3.75
Western fed steers.....	4.15	a	5.50
Milkers and spring's, per head.....	20.00	a	30.00

Range of Hog Values.

Choice to fancy strong weight shipping.....	\$5.27½	a	\$5.35
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.00	a	5.25
Selected butcher weights.....	5.27½	a	5.35
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.15	a	5.32½
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.25	a	5.32½
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.00	a	5.32½
Thin to choice 80 to 125-lb. pigs.....	4.60	a	5.20
Stags, skips and poor pigs.....	2.70	a	4.50

Range of Sheep Values.

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$4.15	a	\$4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.50	a	4.10
Fed Western muttons.....	4.10	a	4.40
Plain to choice West. feeders.....	3.65	a	3.85
Culls, bucks and poor stock.....	2.00	a	2.75
Plain stock and feeding ewes.....	2.90	a	3.40
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.30	a	5.00
Fair to choice yearling feeders.....	3.80	a	4.15
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	5.00	a	5.25
Spring lambs, good to fair.....	3.75	a	4.90
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy.....	3.75	a	4.70

Packers' Purchases Last Week.

	HOGS.
Armour & Co.....	30,900
Anglo-American.....	19,500
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	6,800
Continental Packing Co.....	5,800
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	8,500
G. H. Hammond Co.....	5,100
Nelson Morris & Co.....	8,100
Swift & Company.....	26,300
Omaha Packing Co.....	20,000
City butchers.....	6,900
Total.....	138,000

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Carloads of live stock received at the Chicago stockyards over principal western roads last week, with comparisons:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Year ago.
Burlington.....	874	1,026	1,110
Northwestern.....	1,142	1,107	967
Milwaukee.....	1,013	1,039	984
Rock Island.....	446	601	453
Illinois Central.....	572	593	656

Average weight of hogs at three markets for months undermentioned:

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Chicago.....	227	228	229	231	233
Kansas City.....	213	218	220	216	218
Omaha.....	234	252	257	262	287

The Chicago and Omaha averages last month were the lightest for January in six years, or since 1895. The Kansas City average was the lightest January since 1888.

Last month Chicago received 14,100 more cars of live stock than Kansas City, and 3,000 more cars than combined receipts at Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis. The total at Chicago was 25,877.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets last week, 445,000, or 79,000 less than the previous week and 13,000 more than a year ago. Thus far this year the eleven markets received 2,532,000, or 47,000 more than arrived the corresponding period of 1900.

C. A. Mallory is of the opinion that receipts of hogs will be light in the near future, and he thinks hogs bought to sell here around \$5.25 will be all right.

Last month Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph received 548,000 cattle, 1,786,000 hogs and 474,700 sheep, being the largest January receipts of cattle and hogs on record for the five markets, January of 1900, 508,200 cattle, 1,700,000 hogs and 503,000 sheep were received.

Estimated receipts for the week ending Feb. 9: 54,000 cattle, 170,000 hogs and 70,000 sheep.

The Omaha Packing Company, of this city, formerly Viles & Robbins, received 94,000 hogs, consigned to the firm direct last month.

The following shows the receipts for January in the years named:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1901.....	252,445	8,029	781,953	311,053
January, 1900.....	228,049	6,348	816,508	336,593
January, 1899.....	191,561	7,039	784,513	354,149

During January 25,877 cars of live stock were received here, against 25,472 for January, 1900.

The cattle received here last month averaged 1,096 lbs., or one pound less than a year ago. The sheep averaged 90 lbs., or the same as a year ago.

The hogs received here during January averaged 227 against 238 lbs. the preceding month, 240 lbs. two months earlier, 229 lbs. for January, 1900; 231 lbs. for January, 1899; 233 lbs. for January, 1898, and 247 lbs. for January, 1897.

Members of the Live Stock Exchange voted to make Thanksgiving day a holiday, making three holidays. Fourth of July and Christmas are the other two.

Advance, the steer which sold in Chicago to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger last December at the International Live Stock Exposition for \$1.50 per lb. was recently slaughtered in New York and dressed 67 per cent. The hide will be mounted and shipped to the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo.

YARDS MAKE COMPLETE CITY.

The statement in the report of the Union Stockyards & Transit Co., of Chicago, Ill., that 225,000 of Chicago's citizens are directly dependent upon the yards for a living, and as many more indirectly interested, has elicited much comment in the western metropolis.

"More actual value is handled in Chicago's live stock alone than in her grain, lumber and dry goods combined," says the report, and the statement has not been disputed.

"Chicago's live stock market is a city by itself. Blot out the rest of business in Chicago to-day and leave only the yards and there would be left a 'cosmopolitan' city, self-supporting and supplied with all the immediate necessities of life," said a prominent live stock man, "but wipe out the 'yards' and there would be a great meat famine and a blow to the commercial greatness of this city from which it would take many years to recover. The 'yards' is not as dependent on Chicago as Chicago on the 'yards.' The business of the live stock center could depend on the rest of the world. It is large enough to live alone."

Speaking of the relation of the stockyards to the commercial interests of the city an official of the Stockyards & Transit Company said: "Careful investigation was made before making the estimate which appears in our annual report. Leaving out the children who work in the various plants effort was made to ascertain the number of men who are engaged

by houses within the square mile embraced by the industry. The total number, including packinghouse workers, laborers, and all the co-ordinate industries of the packing plants, foremen, firemen, police, commission men, drivers, railroad men, commercial travelers and clerical forces, employers as well as employees, is estimated at 45,000. We found that the average number depending on each of these men was five persons, making a total of 225,000. Conservative figures give as many more persons depending on that 225,000 for support. We regard 450,000 as a reliable figure. It may not be generally known that \$1,000,000 in cash is paid out daily for property at the yards."

General Live Stock Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs this week are about normal. The demand on Monday caused the usual advance, which was all lost by Tuesday, and since then the general trade has been fairly active at about average prices. It seems quite fashionable for hogs to reach about \$5.40 on the average in Chicago, when the receipts increase to such an extent that the buyers take off 10¢/15¢. This reduces the price to where the shippers cannot operate freely, the supply is again reduced and again prices are advanced. Just how long this "see-saw" kind of a market will continue is hard to tell. We still believe the demand will continue good throughout, and while we may not have much permanent advance in the near future, we still look for better prices for hogs later on. The bulk of the hogs are still selling at \$5.20@5.40 in this market. The Western markets are still maintaining themselves closer to the Chicago market than ever before at this season of the year, and therefore are drawing a fair percentage of the supply which generally comes to this market.

CATTLE.—The cattle situation remains practically unchanged. The quality of the offerings is only fair, strictly choice well matured steers selling at strong prices, while all other grades average about steady. We can see no special reason for expecting much important change in the cattle market during this month, but we still think choice cattle will sell well throughout, and even higher during the summer.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal. The demand, while good, has not as much snap as it should have. The export demand is only limited by the amount of space the trade is able to obtain. The general demand is good, the Chicago market being about the lowest of any in the country, all things considered.

The local supply tributary to this market will soon be exhausted, when the mutton eaters will find the supply throughout the country much less than has been estimated; and, owing to the fact that mutton and lamb meat is cheaper than anything else, in our judgment, they will have to pay more later on. The bulk of fat lambs are selling at \$5.00@5.35 in the Chicago market; heavy sheep, \$4.25@4.60; yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; fat ewes, \$3.60@4.00.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

After a fair week's trading last week our markets this week are very quiet and easier, buyers inclined to hold off, though on firm offering there are some sales of oil at 22½¢ for February and 23¢ for March-April.

Meal and cake continue easy with \$19.50 best offers to be had f. o. b. Galveston. Though for New Orleans competitive points some better price can be had. Linters unchanged.

Oil Company Incorporated.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Clarksville, Tex., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated by D. W. Cheatham, B. A. Dinwiddie and L. C. Stiles.

By-Product Sundries.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lbs., 1½¢@2½¢; cod and flank fat, per lb., 2½¢@3¢; kidney tallow, per lb., 3¼¢@3½¢; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., ¼¢@1½¢; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50¢. Calf-skins—Although tanners' prices for salted skins are ¼¢ lower, there has been no change in butchers' fresh city skins; prices remain as quoted here below: No. 1 calf, 10½¢ per lb.; No. 2 calf, 9¢ per lb.; No. 1 kip, 8½¢ per lb.; No. 2 kip, 7¢ per lb.; deacons, each 50¢; glue stock skins, 4½¢ per lb.

Tallow Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.

TALLOW.—Market almost void of business the past week. Low prices of oleo oil have increased the production of high-grade tallow and edible shows a decline of ¼¢@½¢. Sales of prime have been made as low as 5½¢ in packages, others are still holding firm at 5½¢. City renderers is easier and nominally 4½¢. Prime country a little more freely offered at 5¼¢; occasional trading at 5½¢. No. 1 country, 5¢; low grade, No. 2 packers has sold at 4½¢, and better grades at 4½¢.

GREASES are enjoying more activity than tallow. "A" white selling at 5¢, "B" white at 4½¢. Low acid yellow for pressers still salable at 4½¢; ordinary yellow has sold at 4½¢, now offered at this price. Liberal sales of house grease have been made at 4½¢. Brown is 4¢ bid. Fancy bone grease nominally 4½¢; lower grades range from 4¼¢@4½¢.

OLEO STEARINE has been very dull this week, with only a few inquiries from small refiners and tanners, makers asking 7½¢, but inviting business. Tallow stearine has sold in liberal quantities at 5½¢; yellow grease stearine, 4½¢ bid. White grease stearine nominally 5½¢.

Provision Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. L. Gregson & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.

For some days the ham market has been very dull and the general trade exceedingly quiet, but holders seem to exhibit considerable confidence in their holdings of hams regardless of the fact that the consumptive trade is at a standstill. **Green Meats.**—Hams, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 8½¢; gr. sknd., 18 @20 lbs. ave., 9¢; picnics, 5@6 lbs. ave., 6¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 6@6½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 6¢. No. 1 S. P. Regular Hams, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢@9¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 8½¢@8¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 8½¢@8¾¢. No. 1 S. P. Skd. Hams, 16@18, 18@20 lbs. ave., 9¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 8½¢@8¾¢; 24@26 lbs. ave., 8¾¢. No. 2 S. P. Hams, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 16@18 lbs., 8½¢. No. 1 S. P. Picnics, 5@6 lbs., ave., 6¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 6¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 6¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 5¾¢. No. 1 S. P. N. Y. Shoulders, 10@12 and 12@14 lbs. ave., 6¼¢@6½¢. **Pork**—Boston Butt Pork, \$12.50. Ham Butt Pork, \$13.00. Family Back Pork, 20@30 lbs. ave., \$13.50; 30@40 lbs. ave., \$13.75; 40@50 lbs. ave., \$14.00; 50@60 lbs. ave., \$14.25. Prices all loose, f. o. b. Chicago; ¼¢ higher packed.

Fertilizer Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.

While the fertilizer market has shown but little activity there is unquestionable firmness. Buyers are holding off as long as possible, with

packers keeping prices well in hand, and not offering enough to lower the market. Inquiries are plenty for round lots, but consumers have not got used to the high prices. The following prices are f. o. b. Chicago for round lots in buyers' bags or sellers' returnable: Ground dried blood, 10@17 per cent., \$2.40 per unit; ground, 10 @ 15 per cent. tankage, \$2.25 and 10; hoofmeal, \$2.20; concentrated tankage, 10@17 per cent., \$2.20; ground steamed bone, 3@4 and 50@60, \$13.00; unground steam bone, 3@4 and 50@60, \$12.00.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Chicago packers quote:	
Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton	a \$250.00
Hoofs, per ton, black	a 25.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped	a 28.00
Hoofs, per ton, white	a 40.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. av., ton	a 45.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton	a 60.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average	a 42.50
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton	a 90.00

Provision Sundries.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from John Tredwell & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.

We quote to-day's market on cash basis f. o. b. Chicago, as follows: Dry Salt—Reg. ribs, 45 ave., \$7.07½; 50 ave., \$7.05; 60 ave., \$7.00; 70 ave., \$6.92½; 80 ave., \$6.87½. Rough ribs, 40 ave., \$7.07½; 45 ave., \$7.02½; 50 ave., \$6.97½; 55 ave., \$6.92½; 60 ave., \$6.87½; 70 ave., \$6.82½; 80 ave., \$6.77½. Extra short ribs, 35-40 ave., \$6.97½; extra short clears, 35-40 ave., \$6.97½; rib bellies, 18-20 ave., \$7.50; 22-25 ave., \$7.30; 25-30 ave., \$7.15; 30-35 ave., \$7.07½. Clear bellies, 16-18 ave., \$7.75; 18-20 ave., \$7.60; 22-25 ave., \$7.40; 25-30 ave., \$7.25. Fat backs, 10-12 ave., 6-45; 12-14 ave., \$6.52½; 14-16 ave., \$6.60. Regular plates, 6-8 ave., \$6.12½. All loose. Lard, tierce basis, pure, \$7.50; compound, \$5.00. Mess pork, winter, '98-'99, repacked, 200 lbs., \$12.62½ bbl.; 1900 pork original, \$13.30 bbl.; repacked, 200 lbs., \$13.00.

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

The following shows the stock of provisions in South St. Joseph at close of business Jan. 31, 1901, as officially reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	Jan. 31, 1901.	Jan. 31, 1900.
Mess pork (new), made since Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.	.....	.....
Mess pork (old), made before Oct. 1, 1900, bbls.	.....	.....
Irregular mess pork, bbls.	.....	.....
Other kind of barreled pork, bbls.	108	.....
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1900, tierces	1,878	2,502
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900, tcs.	.....	.....
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, tierces	.....	.....
Other kind of lard, tcs.	120	.....
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	2,686,873	1,156,310
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	.....	.....
Short clear middles, lbs.	2,277,273	1,385,184
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	1,306,038	4,436,948
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, lbs.	.....	.....
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	293,100	449,900
Long clear middles, lbs.	.....	.....
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	557,095	500,435
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	7,111,362	4,068,940
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	380,958	105,223
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,884,328	1,846,216
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	2,522,487	1,160,778
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,995,765	1,062,268
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	560,014	216,497
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	2,003,313	1,359,383
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,943,152	2,270,750

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

No session of the Board and no curb.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Feb.	13.82½	13.82½	13.80	13.80
May	14.00	14.10	14.00	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Feb.	7.50	7.57½	7.50	7.42½
May	7.50	7.57½	7.50	7.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Feb.	7.02½	7.05	7.00	6.90
May	7.02½	7.05	7.00	7.02½

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Feb.	13.97½	14.05	13.95	13.77½
May	13.97½	14.05	13.95	13.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Feb.	7.50	7.52½	7.47½	7.37½
May	7.50	7.52½	7.47½	7.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Feb.	6.97½	7.02½	6.97½	6.87½
May	6.97½	7.02½	6.97½	6.97½

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	13.95	14.00	13.90	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.45	7.47½	7.45	7.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00
Sept.	7.12½	7.15	7.15	7.15

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.05	14.07½	14.00	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.52½	7.55	7.50	7.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.02½	7.07½	7.02½	7.05

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.02½	7.02½	7.02½	7.02½

MARKET REVIEW.

Provision market without special feature. Heavy receipts of hogs unexpected have had a bearish influence, which, however, is applicable only as regards this particular condition, otherwise prices remain firm. The Cudahys are in control of the lard market unquestionably and laying low. To judge the market from present operations is a very deceptive proposition. Aside from the apparent weakness displayed there is no doubt but that a very firm feeling exists. It is a sort of "collar and elbow" and "catch as catch can" market. Of course, what Wolf or McClean may think or do, their movements are hard to follow. It seems a case of one is afraid and the other doesn't. Probably in the near future there will be a "break away," and when it comes it will be a case of every man look out for himself and the devil for his own. This abnormal evident calm means a terrific tornado, one of these fine days, then it will be a case of God help the hindmost. We believe that Sam Wolf means to buy or rather "absolutely corner" pork, ribs and lard. If he does not do it, it is because he does not feel like it. Tailors on would better look after the two Sams, because they cannot always sometimes tell, little Willie may have gone to —. Mr. Michael Cudahy pleads physical incapacity and wants to go South and take a rest. That big husky brother of his, John, remains here in Chicago, however, and his movements are worth watching. Not at this time in particular, but always.

COOPERAGE.

Cooperage in good demand, 77½c for pork barrels and 90@95c for lard tierces.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Wholesale grocery trade reported good without special feature however. In the produce market trade is light without material change in prices. General merchandise shows improvement in sales to country dealers, though the activity is not general in all branches.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.60
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	7.75
14 lb., ½ doz. to case	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS.

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.75
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.00
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.70
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.25
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid.	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half dozen in box	11.60
16 oz. jars, half dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluid.

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.60	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.	90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef	a \$10.00
Plate beef	a 9.50
Extra mess beef	a 9.50
Prime mess beef	a 10.00
Beef hams	a 18.00

DRIED BEEF, PACKED.

Ham sets	11½
Insides	13½
Outsides	10½
Knuckles	14
Reg. cuds	10

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams	12-14 av. 10½
Skinned hams	16-18 av. 10½
Shoulders	7½ a 7½
Picnics	6-8 av. 7½
Breakfast bacon	a

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts	a 7
Hocks	a 5
Dry salt spare ribs	2½ a 15
Pork tenderloins	a 15
Pork loins	7½ a 8
Spare ribs	5½ a 6
Trimnings	5½ a 6
Boston butts	a 6½
Chuck meat	a 4½
Leaf lard	7½
Skinned shoulders	a 6½

BUTTERINE.

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Daisy	10½
Special	12
Clover	12½
Extra	13
Fancy creamery	14
Extra fancy creamery	15
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½c per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter	4½ a 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10½ a 11½
Borax	7½ a 7½
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	3½ a 4
White clarified	a 4½
Plantation granulated	4½ a 5
Salt—	
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.37
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	5.00
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton	6.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X	1.45

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugar syrup	10@20
Corn syrup	14@19
Black syrup	14@19
N. O. molasses	18@40

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks	27½ a 28
P. S. Y. in barrels	30 a 31½
Butter oil in barrels	a 34
Crude in tanks	a

NEW YORK CITY.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEB. 4.

	B'ves.	Cows.	C'iva.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	4,051	10	807	17,278	8,950
Sixtieth St.....	4,980	107	3,021	18,515	
Fortieth St.....					16,524
W. Sh. R. R.....	3,053	61		1,088	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,878				3,462
Weehawken.....				1,088	
Scattering.....		58		37	
Totals.....	13,932	178	3,896	38,221	29,345
Totals last wk.....	12,596	191	3,317	47,701	28,438

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO FEB. 4.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Bovie.....	2,830		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Cudic.....	2,640		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgian.....	328		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Etruria.....	2,000		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Oceanic.....	2,764		
Armour & Co., Ss. Bovie.....	2,000		
Armour & Co., Ss. Cudic.....	1,600		
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	1,636		
Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian.....	72		
Swift & Co., Ss. Minnehaha.....	849		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Bovie.....	305	1,088	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Cudic.....	261		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha.....	256		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba.....	150		
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. Bovie.....	305		
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. Cudic.....	261		
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. Minnehaha.....	250	2,802	
Schwarzschild & Sulzb., Ss. Mesaba.....	150	2,740	
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Georgian.....	280		
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Colorado.....	200		
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Maraval.....	34		
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller.....	18		
Harvey & Outerbridge, Ss. Pretoria.....	18		
Total exports.....	2,742	1,202	23,752
Total exports last week.....	2,456	1,884	15,307
Boston exports this week.....	2,005	1,574	8,004
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,123	2,425	
Philadelphia exports this wk.....	1,343		
Portland exports this week.....	858	1,181	
N'port News exports this wk.....	351		
To London.....	2,349		9,842
To Liverpool.....	4,364	4,968	21,913
To Glasgow.....	300	800	
To Bristol.....	300	500	
To Hull.....	200		
To Bermuda and W. Indies.....	10	114	
Total exports.....	7,423	6,382	31,755
Total exports last week.....	7,566	5,353	27,076

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@5.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.65@5.10
Common to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.60
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.60
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.05@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.40@5.80

LIVE CALVES.

The market is still quiet at last week's figures. We quote:	
Live veal calves, a few selected.....	a 9
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Live veal calves, common.....	7 1/2 a 8
Buttermilk.....	4 a 4 1/2
Grassers.....	4 a 4 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

Trade was very dull, with the market ruling higher throughout the week. We quote:	
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$5.75 a \$5.85
Hogs, medium.....	5.85 a 5.90
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.00 a 6.10
Pigs.....	6.00 a 6.50
Roughs.....	4.75 a 5.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Although weather conditions have improved, the market has not advanced since last week. Quotations lower. We quote:	
Choice lambs.....	5.80 a 6.00
Lambs, best.....	a 5.80
Common to medium.....	a 5.50
Live sheep, prime.....	a 4.50
Live sheep, common to medium.....	a 4.00
Bucks.....	a 3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls and chickens have worked out fairly at steady prices. Ducks and geese firm for choice, but poor, dull and weak. Pigeons firm. We quote:	
Fowls, per lb.....	a 11
Chickens, per lb.....	a 9
Roosters, old, per lb.....	a 7
Turkeys, per lb.....	a 10
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	60 a 90
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	60 a 90
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.25 a 1.50
Pigeons, per pair.....	25 a 30

DRESSED BEEF.

The market remains steady with improved demand and prices unchanged. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 a 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2 a 6
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 a 5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Country dressed calves in liberal quantity, and prices have declined. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	a 13
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	a 11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10 a 10 1/2
Calves, dressed, com. to medium.....	8 a 9 1/2
Calves, dressed, small, per lb.....	6 a 7 1/2
Calves, dressed, buttermilks, per lb.....	6 a 8

DRESSED HOGS.

The market has ruled a shade higher throughout the week, with the demand poor, owing to very little trading in cut meats and no rise in prices of same. We quote:

Pigs.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The lamb market has declined somewhat, with prices of sheep firmer and higher. Spring lambs firm. We quote:

Lambs, prime.....	8 1/2 a 9
Lambs, fair to medium.....	a 8 1/2
Lambs, spring fancy.....	a 11.00
Lambs, spring, common to prime.....	5.00 a 10.00
Prime sheep.....	a 8
Medium.....	a 7 1/2
Buck sheep.....	a 6

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts were pretty heavy, including frozen stock, and much of the goods were reported late in delivering, owing to the ice in the river. There was a fairly good call for fancy young hen turkeys, with the feeling firm. Western chickens not so desirable as fowls, though soft meat have exceeded quotations. Fowls and capons slow. Fancy ducks and geese scarce and firm, but ordinary lots have sold slowly. Squabs firm. Receipts last six days, 14,014 pkgs.; previous six days, 18,860 pkgs. We quote:

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys, West., young hens, fancy.....	a 11
Turkeys, West., old hens.....	a 9
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, fcy.....	9 a 10
Turkeys, West., young toms, fancy.....	8 a 9
Turkeys, old toms.....	a 8
Turkeys, poor to fair.....	6 a 7 1/2
Broilers, winter, under 2 lbs. to pair.....	a 30
Broilers, Phila., 2 1/2@3 lbs. pair, per lb.....	a 25
Roasting chickens, Phila., selected, large.....	15 a 16
Roasting chickens, Phila., med. grades.....	11 a 13
Roasting chickens, Penn., large, lb.....	11 a 12
Roasting chick's, Penn., fair to good.....	9 a 10
Roasting, other West., dry-picked, prime.....	9 a 10
Roasting, other West., acid, prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
Chickens, other West., fair to good.....	8 a 8 1/2
Chickens and fowls, Western, mixed, fancy.....	9 1/2 a 10
Chickens and fowls, Western, mixed, fair to good.....	8 a 9
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime.....	a 10
Fowls, Ohio & Mich., fancy, scalded.....	a 10
Fowls, other West., dry-pick., prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
Fowls, other West., scalded, prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
Fowls, Western, fair to good.....	8 a 9
Old roosters, per lb.....	6 a 6 1/2
Capons, Phila., large, lb.....	16 a 16
Capons, Phila., med., lb.....	12 1/2 a 13
Capons, small and slips, lb.....	10 a 10 1/2
Capons, w'n, mixed weights.....	11 a 12 1/2
Capons, w'n, large.....	12 1/2 a 13
Capons, w'n, small and slips.....	a 10
Ducks, Ohio & Mich., fancy.....	12 1/2 a 13
Ducks, other Western, prime.....	12 a 12 1/2
Ducks, fair to good.....	8 a 11
Geese, Western, prime.....	9 a 10
Geese, poor to fair.....	6 a 8
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	a 3.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.25 a 2.75
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	a 1.75

PROVISIONS.

With favorable weather the market has ruled fair at former quotations. Western pork loins higher. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10 a 11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	10 a 11
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10 1/2 a 11
California hams, smoked, light.....	a 8
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 a 12 1/2

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 1/2 a 12
Dried beef sets.....	a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	18 a 17
Smoked shoulders.....	8 a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	10 a 10 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9 a 10
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 a 10
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 a 10 1/2

FISH.

Owing to the prevailing cold weather the market presented a quiet appearance with a scarcity in some grades of fish. The weather was too extreme for a good, brisk demand or a healthy market. We quote:

Cod, heads off, State.....	8 a 10
Cod, heads on, market.....	a 6
Hallbut, white.....	11 a 12 1/2
Hallbut, grey.....	9 a 11
Frozen bluefish, large.....	7 a 8
Bluefish, small, frozen.....	a 8
Small green bluefish.....	18 a 20
Eels, skinned.....	8 a 12 1/2
Eels, skin on.....	4 a 6
Salmon, steel head, Western, green.....	14 a 18
Lobsters, large.....	15 a 18
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large.....	15 a 18
Weakfish, frozen.....	5 a 6
Sea trout.....	10 a 12 1/2
Haddock, Southern.....	8 a 10
Southern kingfish.....	10 a 12 1/2
Scallop, medium.....	75 a 1.00
Scallop, large, dry.....	1.25 a 1.75
Smelts, frozen, No. 1.....	4 a 4 1/2
Smelts, frozen, extras.....	10 a 12
Sheephead.....	5 a 7
Georgia shad.....	40 a 45
Shad roes, each.....	1.00 a 1.25
Shad, Florida bucks.....	35 a 30
Shad, Florida, roes, each.....	a 60
Herring, Newfoundland.....	a 3 1/2

GAME.

English snipe and Golden plover, per doz.....	2.25@2.50
Grass plover, per doz.....	1.50@2.00
Ducks, Canvas, 6 lbs. aver. to pair.....	2.50@3.00
Ducks, Canvas, light weights, per pair.....	1.00@2.00
Ducks, Red-head, 5 lbs. aver. to pair.....	1.50@2.00
Ducks, red-head, light w'ght, per pair.....	75@1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Wild ducks, Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	40@ 50
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing, per pair.....	25@ 30
Rabbits, prime, large, undrawn, per pair.....	25@ 27
Rabbits, drawn and poor.....	15@ 20
Jack rabbits, prime, N'western.....	45@ 55
Jack rabbits, Southwestern.....	30@ 40

BUTTER.

Trade was fair, and the market was sustained on the most desirable grades of fresh butter. There was no surplus of extra creamery, but there was plenty of stock just a little under fancy, and receivers have found it hard work preventing firsts from accumulating. There was a good deal of defective butter on hand, which had a very limited home demand. June creamery quiet and also State dairy. Imitation creamery steady. Receipts last six days, 37,602 pkgs.; previous six days, 33,796 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.....	a 22
Creamery, firsts.....	20 a 21 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	18 a 19 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	16 a 17
Creamery, June extras.....	19 a 19 1/2
Creamery, held, firsts.....	18 a 18 1/2
Creamery, held, thirds to seconds.....	15 a 17
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, finest.....	19 a 20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts.....	17 a 18
State dairy, tubs, fall made, finest.....	16 a 17
State dairy, tubs, fall made, seconds.....	15 a 15 1/2
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	13 a 14
State dairy, firkins, summer made.....	14 a 17
Western imitation creamery, finest.....	17 a 17 1/2
West. imitation cream., low grades.....	14 a 15
Western factory, fresh, fancy.....	a 14 1/2
West. factory, fresh, good to choice.....	13 a 14
West. factory or dairy, low grades.....	11 a 12 1/2
West. factory, June make, finest.....	13 a 13 1/2
West. factory, held, com. to prime.....	11 a 12 1/2
Rolls, fresh, choice.....	14 a 15
Rolls, fresh, common to prime.....	11 a 13 1/2
Packing stock.....	11 a 12 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy.....	17 a 18
Renovated butter.....	12 a 16

CHEESE.

Prices remain about the same. Reduction of stock was fairly satisfactory, as far as small cheese was concerned, and buyers have not objected to the asking price. Receipts last six days, 10,653 boxes; previous six days, 13,502 boxes. We quote:

State, f. c., small, fall made, fancy.....	a 12
State, f. c., small, choice.....	11 1/2 a 11 3/4
State, f. c., small, good to prime.....	11 a 11 1/2
State, f. c., small, inferior.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, f. c., large, fall made, fancy.....	11 1/2 a 11 3/4
State, f. c., large, choice.....	a 11
State, f. c., large, good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 10 3/4
State, f. c., large, inferior.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	a 9
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/2 a 8
State, part skims, prime.....	6 a 6 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5 a 5 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3 a 4
Full skims.....	1 1/2 a 2

EGGS.

The weather appeared to be moderate in the Southwest and as there was a fairly liberal quantity of stock in transit local dealers, who bought ahead of current need during the recent advance have held off. This tended to make trade quiet and stock had to be offered $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower before sales could be effected. Receipts last six days, 40,217 cases; previous six days, 42,159 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., fancy, per doz.	21½	a
Western, regular pack, fair to good.	20	a 20½
West., regular packings, prime.	20½	a 20½
Kentucky, closely graded, fancy.	20½	a 21
Ky. and Penn., average prime lots.	20	a 20½
Other Southern, prime.	20	a 20½
Southern, fresh gath., fair to good.	19½	a 19½
Western, fresh gathered, dirties.	18	a 18½
Refrig. early pack., good to choice.	17½	a 18½
Refrigerator, common to fair.	16½	a 17

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74½ Caustic Soda, 1.90 to 2c for 60%.	
76½ Caustic Soda, 2 to 2.10c for 60%.	
80½ Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98½ Powdered Caustic Soda, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ per lb.	
58½ Pure Alkali, 90c to \$1.00 for 45%.	
48½ Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1½¢ per lb.	
48½ Soda Ash, \$1.85 per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 8c per lb.	
Talc, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.	
Palm Oil, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ per lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 65 to 65c per gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 65 to 70c per gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5¢ to 5½¢ per lb.	
Cochin Cocoonut Oil, 6½ to 6½¢ per lb.	
Ceylon Cocoonut Oil, 5½ to 5½¢ per lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 31 to 35c per gallon.	
Rosin: M. \$2.40; N. \$2.50; W. G. \$2.85; W. W. \$3.10 per 250 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue	55 to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35c to \$1.00 a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	35 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	10 to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	50 to 65c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	10 to 12c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 28c a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$35.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality	\$2.50 a \$2.80

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12	each 125
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 150
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. 12
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	piece 130
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	per lb. 10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 2.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.25
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.00
Branded kips	piece .75
Branded skins	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per doz.	a \$6.00
XX sheep, per doz.	a 5.00
X sheep, per doz.	a 4.00
Blind Ribby, sheep	\$2.50 a 3.75
Blind Ribby, sheep	2.75 a 3.00
XX lambs, per doz.	a 4.50
X lambs, per doz.	a 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per doz.	a 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per doz.	a 2.00
Culls, lambs	a .75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Hog, American, tcs., per lb.	38
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, Amer., ½ bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic	9
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.	2 a 3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	11
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f. o. b. Chic	10½
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef guts, mid., per set, f.o.b. Chic	48
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	50
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5½ a 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 a 4½
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	14½	14½
Pepper, Sing., white	20½	21½
Pepper, Penang, white	19½	20
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	
Allspice	7	10
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	10	14
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3.62½ a 3.70
Refined—Granulated	4½ a 4½
Crystals	4½ a 5
Powdered	4½ a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1X moulding	16
1X	14½
1½	14
1½	13
1½	12
1½	11
1½	10
1½	9
2	8

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market in Rotterdam during the week under review has been rather quiet; the sales have been small, but a little has been sold at a slight advance in price. The stocks of oleo oil in Europe continue very heavy, in fact, much larger than they have been for some time and a great deal of this oil is not suitable for storage, and will have to be sold even at lower prices in order to prevent that the quality will become worse.

The price of low grade oil is near to that of tallow; so near in fact that it hardly pays to make low grade oil.

In neutral lard there is no business whatever, and the business in cotton oil, for butterine purposes, is very light.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Stocks of Western ammoniates rather low, though demand not so brisk as heretofore. Quotations remain about the same. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00 a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00 a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.85 a 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.00 a 13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent ammonia	2.27½ a 2.35
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.45 a 2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	21.50 a 23.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00 a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50 a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.50 a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00 a 7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.35 a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.77½ a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.77½ a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75 a 2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50 a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.00 a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25 a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95 a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60 a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment	1.83 a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88 a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 40 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06 a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.06½ a 2.10½
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.	30 a 40

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Since our respects of the first, the ammoniate market has been quiet, and prices shown in ours of that date will hold good this week.

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	7.85 -7.95
Pure refined lards for So. America	-8.60
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	-9.60
Compound Domestic	
Export	
Prime Western lards	7.75 -7.80
Prime city	7½ a 7¾
Prime lard stearine	a 8
Prime oleo stearine	a 7½

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats	19/	22/	
Oil cake	7/6	9/	17
Bacon	10/	20/	22
Lard, tierces	10/	20/	22
Cheese	20/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	10/	20/	22
Beef, per tierce	2/	4/	22
Pork, per bbl.	1/6	3/	22

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/6. Cork for orders, February, 3/3.

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Shade lower than opening; \$5.20@5.45; left, 2,902; Yorkers, \$5.32½@5.35.

CINCINNATI.—Active; \$4@5.47½.

ST. LOUIS.—\$5.25@5.47½.

OMAHA.—Shade higher; \$5.25@5.35.

EAST BUFFALO.—Strong; \$5.65@5.75.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady to firm; \$5.15@5.35.

PITTSBURG.—Active; \$5.55@5.70.

MILWAUKEE.—\$5@5.42½.

KANSAS CITY.—5c higher; \$5.25@5.42½.

CLEVELAND.—\$5.55@5.60.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Strong; \$5.20@5.40.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 64s. 9d. Pork—Dull; prime mess Western, 64s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs., steady, 44s. 6d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 33s. 3d.; American refined, in pails, 39s. 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 16@20 lbs., strong, 43s.; short rib, 16@24 lbs., dull, 41s.; long clear middles light, 28@34 lbs., steady, 40s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35@40 lbs., steady, 39s.; short clear backs, 16@20 lbs., dull, 37s. 9d.; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs., steady, 44s. 3d. Butter—Dull; finest United States, 93s.; good United States, 79s. Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 50s. 6d.; American finest colored, 51s. 6d.

Sheep Losses in Argentina.

Latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that the wool clip showed every sign of proving deficient both in quantity and quality, owing to wet weather, which was not favorable to the flocks. The reduction in the number of sheep alone, as against 1899, owing to the losses caused by the floods more particularly, is estimated at 10 per cent. On the other hand, breeders in the north have been more fortunate than those in the south.—Meat Trades Journal.

ICE MACHINES FOR SALE



As the increase in our business has rendered totally inadequate the small power plants which we have had distributed over an area of thirty-five acres, we have partly installed a large plant, which is now in operation and which will be completed by April 1, 1901. The introduction of these large machines, which will represent 2,400 tons of refrigeration in four units, leaves us with a number of small units, of 75 tons capacity, to dispose of. We say this that you may know we are not disposing of these ice machines because they are worn out, but because in putting in our new equipment we have no further use for them.

The machines in question are all of the vertical compression type and single acting except in one instance, namely, that of a 100-ton De La Vergne machine, which has two ammonia compressors 13½ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke, double acting. The steam engine is an Allis-Corliss make with cylinders 24 inches in diameter and 36 inches stroke. The ammonia compressors of the 75-ton machines are 15¼ inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke; steam cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 36 inches stroke, of the Porter make. There are also some of the 75-ton machines which have Allis and Hamilton steam engines. The floor space required by the machines is 26 ft. x 21 ft., and the height 21 ft.; the distance from top of coping stone to top connection on machine being 15 ft. 6 in. and the additional 5 ft. 6 in. being allowed for removing the ammonia pistons. These machines are all in good condition; they have been well taken care of and we will dispose of them subject to inspection.

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CHICAGO

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What They Say of It.

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A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense. —Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

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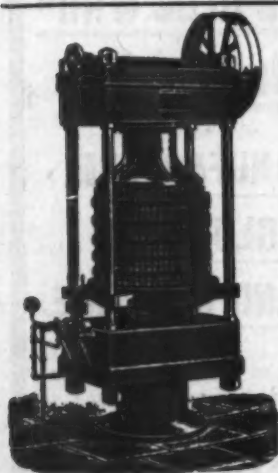
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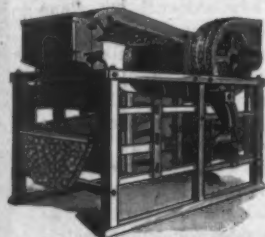


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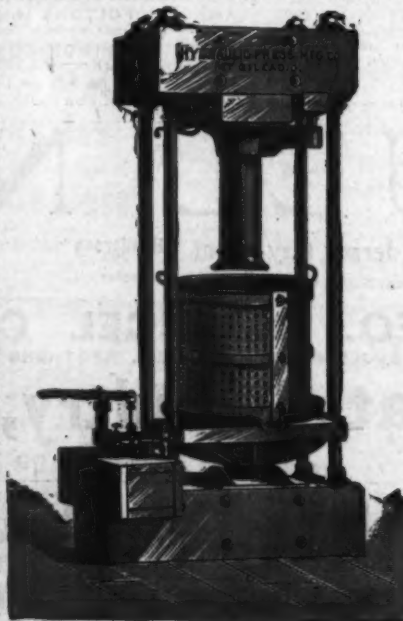
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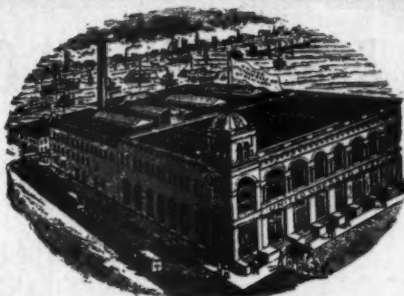
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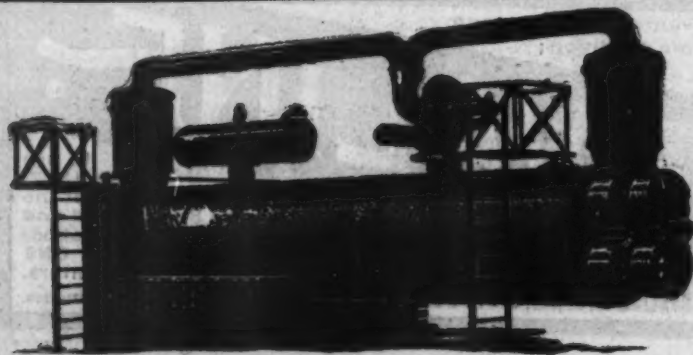
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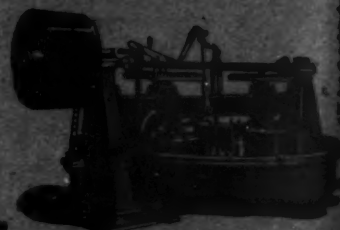
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